The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

VOL. II NO. 71 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1914 ONE

BOMBA
HORNBY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
21st March	Macedonia	10500	.....	...
28th. March	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	...
4th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...
11th. ,,	Sicilia ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	...
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*26th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	...
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	...
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	110 0
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ...	10000
30th. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	...
6th June.	Salsette ..	6300	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12550
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

†This vessel will call at Naples.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...Rs.	594 or Rs.	495	Rs. 891 or Rs.	742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs.	528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs.	792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

18s

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Jiasen Maru.	Terada	3785	19th. Mar.	27th Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	24th. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	31ts. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	9163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasumi	4945	6th.	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Saimone	618	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the Copies of Survivor or Survivors Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

The Bank issues drafts on Nova Goa.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5821	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Cl Single	2nd Cl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,900,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Linoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen	Dalney) London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tienling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York	Tokyo

Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A. Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 23rd March 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DWARKA, 1695, Thur. 26th Mar. 9 a.m. ‡C.M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 27th Mar. *6 a.m., Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S S. "DWARKA", 1695 tons, on Thursday the 26th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "BARODA" 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 26th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA	 5413	16th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 14th May.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

23rd March, 1914.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS ONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YOUR, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their le.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, 7, Esplanade Road. } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams : "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, INDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,2
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,13 9,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

and for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., L

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

STEEL BARLESS PIANOS.

Those executants who are interested in the construction and history of the Pianoforte upon which they perform, and who can trace and have followed with close attention the addition of the various improvements in the Pianoforte generally will, all the more, relish the delicious touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD NEW BARLESS GRAND PIANO

which we are now exhibiting at our Piano Saloon.

Broadwood's new system of construction is entirely opposed to the accepted canon of piano making. Instead of an unyielding frame of cast iron, an elastic but very powerful frame of steel is used, all internal bars are omitted, a free toned open frame has been substituted for the "gridiron" casting and the results are the Barless Cnanofortes.

The resilience of the new patent frame has a great influence upon the tone of the Pianoforte and John Broadwood and Sons, as the result of constant experiments carries on during a long period, have perfected a construction which, like so many other Great Broadwood improvements, is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-equality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth.

The development of the new system has become possible only with the latest advances of the metallurgical art, for, until quite recently, steel castings such as Messrs Broadwood now use could not be manufactured.

The verdict of the jury at the last International Exhibition, held at Paris, was that Pianofortes made with the Broadwood Barless or open frame are unsurpassed for purity, equality and freedom of tone. It may be added that gradation of power which is one of the musician's greatest materials can be more easily utilized in the Barless Broadwood than any other Pianoforte with the ordinary framing.

Sole Agents For Broadwood Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

...ADVTS.

...ENTS under ...are charged.
Rs. a.
..... 0 4
...harge..... 1 0
...TES for three, six and ...s can be had on appli... MANAGER.

...S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, ...conomics, Law and Banking. The ...r College in India: patronised by ...es, and recognised by other High ...horities. Best Examination results. ... Esplanade Road. 332

ESTATE OFFICES.—Increase your business 10 times by retaining a specially qualified manager. Easy terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please write to Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1943

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE. An Assistant Mistress for Standard I, must be trained and certificated. Salary sR. 100 non resident.—HEAD MASTER, Boys' High School, Allahabad. 1244

WANTED active and influential agents on liberal commission for the India Provident Coy., Ld. Apply at once to GARGA & CO., Upper India Agents, Meerut. 124...

WANTED a Military Band Master on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per mensem with free quarters.—Apply at once to COMMANDANT TIPPERAH STAFF FORCE, Agartala. (Bengal). 1929.

WANTED A VETERINARY ASSISTANT for three years service with the Camel Constabulary in the Somaliland Protectorate.—Pay Rs. 75/- per mersem. Apply "A. B. C." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1984

CASH ACCOMMODATION.— Loans negotiated at lowest possible interest to all Government Civil Officials. Transaction completed by post without publicity or delay.—For terms apply to L.E. ROSS and Co., Loan Brokers, Poona. 1338

WANTED SMART ACTIVE AGENTS to sell our Electric and Acetylene Lamps and Novelties, General Merchandise goods, etc., etc. Good salary and Commission given. Apply to:—THE MANAGER, The Calcutta Stores Supply Agency, 11, Karforma Lane, Calcutta. 1930

WANTED a B. A. or B. Sc. on Rs. 40 p.m., for the post of an ASSISTANT MASTER in the Savantvadi High School. Apply with testimonials stating caste, age, Second language and voluntary subject.
R. G. SUBNIS,
1310 Educational Inspector, Savantvadi.

WANTED.—A second Professor of English at Meerut College. An M.A., with experience in teaching English will be preferred. Salary Rs. 150—10-200 with Provident Fund.—Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the PRINCIPAL, Meerut College, 1248

WANTED—For the Uganda Railway Administration, British East Africa, FOUR SURVEYORS for Railway location; must be proficient with Field instruments and experienced in setting out Railway Alignment. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem.
Also TWO DRAFTSMEN to accompany survey party; must be experienced in plotting Railway location and sections. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem.
Applicants must be unmarried and will be required to sign three years agreement.
Apply to AGENTS IN INDIA, UGANDA RAILWAY, Karachi. 1965

WANTED two SUPERVISORS on a salary of H. S. Rs. 100—150 plus H.S. Rs. 50 allowance, (100 B. G. Rs. —117 H.S. Rs.) The appointments are temporary at present but likely to become permanent. Applicants must have experience in Town Improvement and building work.
Also a DRAUGHTSMAN on Rs. 100—150, one experienced in Building and Architectural work preferred.
Applications should reach the Undersigned not later than 1st of April, 1914.
SANITARY ENGINEER,
City Improvement Board,
H.H. the Nizam's Service,
1340 Hyderabad Deccan.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. AE3.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED:

WANTED:—BACHELOR to share furnished flat in Middle Colaba. E. L. and F. Apply No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1400

WANTED an experienced and elderly NURSE to take entire charge of an infant in Parsi family. Apply to Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1977

WANTED English Maid, knowledge of hair-dressing and dressmaking preferred. Good references indispensable.—Mrs. LLOYD PAYNE, Flagstaff House, Mhow, C. I.

WANTED TRAVELLING AGENT for Patent medicines and Provisions, immediately. Apply with testimonials stating experience to TOA BONEKI SHOKAI, Taj Buildings, Bombay.
Applications by post. 2002

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be glad to ACT as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the mornings. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED A MOTOR FOREMAN.—An experienced European to take charge of the NEW MOTOR Department opened in connection with the FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay, Frere Road. One who is thoroughly conversant with Motor Machinery and Electric appliances need only apply. Good salary. Full time necessary.
Also WANTED CHAUFFEURS and native WORKMEN to work under the Superintendent. 1985.

WANTED for the Grammar School, Karachi, an Assistant Master, European or Anglo-Indian, Member of the Church of England. Must be able to teach ordinary High School subjects including Latin, and supervise games. Age and references to be given. Salary Rs. 200-10-300 per mensem with free quarters. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the HEAD MASTER, Grammar School, Karachi. 1320.

WANTED—Well qualified MOTOR MECHANIC to take charge of Motor Garage, as General Manager. Salary Rs. 100 rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200. Apply stating qualifications, submitting certificates. Also other Motor Mechanics and Fitters on Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 by yearly increments of Rs. 5 according to qualification. Apply to:—
GEO. E. TIERNAN,
General Manager and Proprietor,
Deccan Motor Service Co., Ld.,
1251 Ahmednagar.

WANTED for the Poona City Municipality a FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER answering the qualifications contained in Government Resolution No. 4090 dated 20th May 1913, G. D. The starting pay of the post is Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30. The applicants should state their qualifications, previous experience and age. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th April 1914.
NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE.
President,
City Municipality,
POONA.
City Municipal Office,
POONA, 19th March 1914. 1996.

WANTED an experienced and practical Printer, well up in all branches of the trade, for the post of Deputy Superintendent of the District Jail at Gaya (E.I. R). The successful applicant, who will be on probation for one year and who may be called on to join at once, will be expected to manage the printing press (now in course of erection), and to perform such other duties that may be allotted to him.
Pay Rs. 300 per month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 per month to a maximum of Rs. 400, with free quarters or an allowance in lieu.
Apply, by April 1st 1914, stating full particulars, age experience &c. with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to
JOHN MULVANI, Lt.-Col. I. M. S.
Offg. Inspector General of Prisons,
Bhiar and Orissa,
Ranchi.
March 14th 1914. 1339

WANTED.—A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE as 2nd Assistant, to carry out bacteriological work in the Laboratory attached to this Department, pay Rs. 125—15 biennially—200. Applicant should be a medical man with bacteriological training or graduate in Foology, Physiology, or allied subject. The selected candidate will have to serve for 3 months on probation and give an agreement for 5 years if confirmed.
Also wanted a graduate in Chemistry temporarily for about 2 years to carry out chemical analysis, pay Rs. 125 per mensem. The candidate selected should be an M.A., or B.A., with Honours in Chemistry and should have had laboratory experience. Prospects of permanent employment fairly good.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th March, 1914.
W. W. CLEMESHA, M.D., D.P.H.,
Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.
Writers' Buildings:
Calcutta the 5th March, 1914. 1252

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. IRISH Terrier bitch pups, born Jan. 19th, prize bred on both sides, Rs. 45 each. Pedigree and particulars from Major BRUCE, Pioneers, Meerut. 1241

BARGAIN IN MOTOR CYCLE TYRES!! 100 Tyres to be cleared 40 pe rcent. off List. THE GREAT WESTERN MOTOR Co., Rampart Row. 1941

FOR SALE.

DARK ROAN whaler gelding 8 years splendid going horse for turn out Rs. 300/- Appy to Box No. 354, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1999

FOR SALE black Frockcoat and Waistcoat pair trousers, also black dinner jacket suit, nearly new, size 35 inches chest neight about 5 feet 7 inches, no reasonable offer refused, write to "D.E.F." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2003

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING ON LEAVE. B.W.M. EVORA, I.P.A.C., aged. A good heavy weight Pony, has played in tounaments. Snaffle mouth, excellent across country, and good jumper. Has carried a lady and would make delightful lady's hack. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to J.T. TURNER, Rajkumar College, Rajkot. 1337

PEDIGREE BULL-TERRIERS. OWING to transfer, owner is SELLING HIS KENNEL, including ten Puppies by ROBERT THE DEVIL.
PRICE from Rs. 50—500.
For particulars apply to—
THE SUPERINTENDENT,
THE RAROM KENNELS,
1242 Gwalior C.I.

FOR SALE.—A rubber-tyred Phaeton, old but serviceable Rs. 350.
A Grey C. B. Mare, aged, 15 hands, quiet to drive and ride though troublesome mounting, goes in above Rs. 300.
Set of Black Harness Rs. 40.
The turn-out Rs. 600.
Apply LT.-COL. SAUNDERS, S. & T. Corps, 80, Tombs Road, Lucknow. 1319

FOR S... What offers?—2... Twin Motor Cycle, in daily use. Also books as under:—
Modern Steam Engine, Modern Machine Shop Tools, Modern Milling Machine. Engineers Hand-book, Englineers Pocket-book, Shafting and Gearing, Ice-making Telephones.
J. W. CHANNEY, Viceregal Stables, Delhi. 1318

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

FOR SALE. FULLON'S Urdu-Engl. Dict. (cost Rs. 52—new) Rs. 30-0
Do. Engl.-Urdu Dict. (cost Rs. 22—new). ..... ,, 12-0
Both above in excellent condition. Holroyd's Hindustani for Every Day (Rs. 6—new). ..... ,, 1-8
Kalam-i-Urdu ..... ,, 1-8
Or Rs. 40 the lot.—Apply E. G. B. PEEL, Indian Police, Mount Abu. 1240

FOR SALE. (OWNER GOING HOME). CHEST. Aus. Geld. 6 yrs., lately imported, quiet to ride, partially trained to polo, played in slow chuckers, I. P. A. C. Rs. 1,000.
6 Cyl. 20H.P. Rational Light Car by Macmullen of Reading, comfortable two seated body, with hood, screen and folding back seat, wire interchangeable wheels, spare wheels, worm drive, lamps, horn, tools etc., only bought last year. Price Rs. 2,000.
Either of above open to any reasonable offer.
Apply GWYNNE GRIFFITH, Major, Jubbulpore. 1239

FOR SALE A Four-in hand belonging to a Rais. Height above 16 hands, Geldings English, aged 7 to 9 years, and a spare horse to be used at times of necessity. All excellent trappers going beautifully in pairs, in very good condition and believed to be sound, suitable for Rajas and Raises. Cost price for five horses Rs. 8,000.
Offers invited—a real bargain
Further particulars from Dr. DAULATRAM, 122, Civil Lines, Jubbulpore, C. P. 1307

FOR SALE.—Journals of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. 1 to date, all originals, complete, bound in blue Morocco. A splendid set Rs. 500.
2. Hume's Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds, by Oats, 3 Vols. Rs. 36.
3. Murray's Birds of India. Vol. II only Rs. 20.
4. Birds of Bombay by Barnes, Rs. 7.
5. The Rod in India, by H. S. Thomas. Original binding with coloured plates, Rs. 35.
6. D. B. C. F. 8 Bore Gun by Baker, in case wth 50 cartridges, 88 new. Bargains Rs. 250.
7. ¼ Plate "Nydia" Camera by Newman and Guardia Ross, Anastigmal Lens, Changing Box and leather Case, Rs. 75.
Apply to Box No. 521, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

FOR SALE.—MERCURY, G.A. Gelding 8 yrs. I.P.A.C. A very fast, bold pony, up to 12-7. Price ... Rs. 1,000
2 RAJPUT, G. A. Gelding 8 yrs. I.P.A.C. A fast and very handy pony very easy to play. Up to 12 stone Price ... ,, 1,000
3. FOAM, G. A. Gelding 7 yrs. I.P.A.C. A very good, fast and handy pony. Up to 12 stone. Price ... ,, 1,000
4 SEAGULL, G.A. Entire, aged. I.P.A.C. A very good beginner's pony. Up to weight. Price ... ,, 500
5. NIGHT GOWN, G.A. Gelding, aged, I.P.A.C., a well measured pony. Good beginner's pony Price ... ,, 300
6. TICKLER, B. W. Gelding, aged, I. P. A. C., a first class Tournament Pony, very fast and handy, up to weight. Price ... ,, 800
7. THE BHOY. B. W. Gelding, aged, I. P. A. C. A very good pony, fast and handy, very easy to play, up to 12-7. Price ... ,, 700
All the above are the property of the Polo Club 2nd Cheshire Regiment and are open to reasonable offers. They have all played in several tournaments.
Apply POLO SECRETARY, 2 Cheshire Regiment, Jubbulpore. 1341

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at Byculla opposite Victoria Gardens LARGE or SMALL GODOWNS in premises of Tramway Stables. Apply WITHIN. 1779

AVAILABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE with a quiet English family in a healthy locality at Byculla from 15th April. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 352, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 1990

A NICELY situated airy three storied SPACIOUS BUNGALOW at Mahaluxmi. Suitable for Sardars and Chiefs. Wholly or in parts apply JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS 63, Warden Road. 1966

OFFICES, small and large TO LET on Esplanade in the vicinity of Exchange suitable for Brokers and Merchants, doing Export and Import business. Rent from Rs. 20 to 80. Apply sharp to Messrs. HIRALAL & Co., Solicitors, 24, Espulanade Road. 2005

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Parel Hill with out-houses and stable.
Apply to
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
1973 Esplanade Cross Road.

TO BE LET—Two FLATS in "SORAB HOUSE." Apollo Bunder. This is one of the best houses in the vicinity of the Bunder. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2004

TO BE LET—A flat in "NORTHCOTE HOUSE," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 160.
A flat in "SARGENT HOUSE," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 115.
The ground floor of "ROOSEVELT HOUSE." Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.
The ground floor of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba, with stabling. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2004

TO BE LET—Very large office premises with extensive godowns on Esplanade Road in the occupation of the present tenants for more than 20 years.
For all particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2004

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND, WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby, Road, Fort on TUESDAY the 31st March, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December 1913.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, the 31st March, to MONDAY, the 13th April, 1914, (both days inclusive).
By order of the Board of Directors.
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1914. 1986

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi ,,	6.0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda ,,	22.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt: ,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West ,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad ,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) ,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum ,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi ,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Newshera ,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt: ,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr: 8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,, 4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep: 2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,, 23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambala Cantt:	,, 21.8

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.	Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.		1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
H. M. H. M.		H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road ,,	6. 6 7. 0
7.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda Dep:	21. 0 23.45
9.40 10.20 ,,	Ahmedabad ,,	17.35 21.20
5.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar). ,,	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Delhi as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda ..	Arr:	20.15
6.55 Arr:	Delhi ..	Dep:	21.20

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE in ARTS with NATURAL & PHYSICAL SCIENCES or a B. Sc for the place of a Science teacher in the Lamington High School Hubli on pay Rs. 50 with prospects on approved service. Applicants should state age and qualifications. Applications with testimonials if any should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April 1914.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 19th March, 1914. 1927

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER on Rs. 150—10—300 per mensem possessing a degree of M.B., B. S. and who has gone through nine months' course in hygiene and a three months' course in Epidemiology according to the syllabus approved in G. R. N. 2161 of 15th March 1913 and two Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 50 10 per mensem who have obtained certificates of Sanitation after attendance at the Sanitary Surveyors' class held in Bombay. Canarese knowing men will be preferred.
Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned before the 15th April 1914.
W. W. COEN,
President,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 19th March, 1914. 1999

KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. AND WG., CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 (Rupees forty five) per share of the HALF YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1913, will be paid on application at the Registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday, the 23rd March, 1914, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m., (S.T.), to those share-holders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 7th March 1914 on production of share certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th MARCH, to 20th March, 1914, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
KASTURCHAND PANACHAND MEHTA,
Ag. Secretary.
Bombay, 6th March, 1914. 1803

THE HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00 ...

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

THE BHAVNAGAR CITY PRESS AND MFG., CO., LD.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

WE the undersigned Liquidators of the Bhawnagar City Press and Manufacturing Co., Ld., hereby beg to inform the Public that offers are invited at the undermentioned address for the purchase of the following properties of the said Company situate at Bhawnagar:—
Leasehold land situate in the City of Bhawnagar, admeasuring 6 acres and 13 gunthas, for the residue of the term of 99 years secured by a Lease dated the 19th day of September, 1884, from His Highness Maharaja Sir Takhatsingji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhawnagar, with the press-house and other buildings, standing thereon, together with the presses, Engine with Pumps, Boiler, Machinery, plant, fixture, implements and other articles and things erected and fitted therein, and lying and being upon or appertaining to the said land buildings, and property subject to the rent reserved by an annual rent of Rs. 200 (Two hundred only).
The Liquidators may also consider offers if received in part for one of the Company's presses and the Corrugated Sheets Mixing Shed adjoining the press-house.
No offers will be considered valid unless it is accompanied by a sum of Rs. 2,500 as a Deposit which will be returned to those, whose offers are rejected.
The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer but would consider any reasonable offer and the person or persons so offering will accordingly be informed in due time.
Description and dimensions of Hodgart's Patent Presses with 10 Feet Levers and Cylinders with Engine, Boiler and pumps separate.
2 Hodgart's Patent combined lever and hydraulic Cotton Presses with 10 ft. Lever and 10 in. cylinders. Ram capped with Brass Steel Pens to Lever Joints. Steel door, mountings with eccentric motion Opener. Steel plates inside. Press cheeks with Roller Paths, Rollers bushed with steel or Gun metal inlet and outlet valves made in 1884.
1 Horizontal H. P. Steam Engine, cylinder 16in. Diar and 24 in. strocks with cut off, expansion valves actuated by Governors made in 1884.
1 Cast Iron Pump Bed Plate, fitted with 16 Gunmetal pumps with flywheel, shaft Eccentrics connecting rods, Guids, etc.
1 Donkey Engine and Feed pump, combined with feed water, Heating box.
2 Weighing machines with boxes, weights, corner aprons complete.
2 Hydraulic gauges 6 T. 6 in. diar with pipe and valve.
1 Lancashire Boiler 24 ft. x 6ft.—6 in. diar with steel flues 2 ft.—7 in. diar made by Yatez and Thomas Coy. Blackburn England, of 120 lbs. steam working pressure per square inch made in 1899.
PRABHASHANKER VENISHANKER,
KALIANRAI SHANKERPRASAD,
Liquidators.
65, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th February, 1914. 1694

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED at once an EXPERIENCED and QUALIFIED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Khairagarh Dispensary on a monthly salary of Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 100 by annual increment at Rs. 10 and free quarters. None need apply who has not passed the prescribed Examination. Rejected applications will not be answered. Apply with testimonials to.
DIWAN,
Khairagarh State, C. P.
Dated Khairagarh, the 19th March, 1914. 1998

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NARANJI DWARKADAS has agreed to sell to our client the property described below free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale gift conveyance inheritance possession trust mortgage lease lien charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building Fort within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing and being thereon situate on the Nepean Sea Road on the West side of the Malabar Hill in the Registration Sub District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement as appearing in the documents of title 24,987 Square Yards (the same appearing in the records of the Collector to be 426 7/60 Square burgas, equivalent to 25,567 Square yards be the same little more or less) and which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the North by the adjoining property called the "Wilderness" on the South formerly by the property of Edalji Bamanji Morris but now partly by the property of Ramdas Keshaoji and partly by the property of Trieumjee Muljee on the East by a public Road and on the West partly by the sea and partly by the said property called the "Wilderness" which said premises were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30 but now are registered under Old No. 30, New No. 16364 Old Survey No. 26 and New Survey No. 7217 and were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 110 afterwards 130 and are now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3512 and 3313 (1) and Street Nos. 28-30, 32 and 34.
Dated this 21st day of March, 1914.
BHAISHANKER KANGAS GIRDHARLAL,
200 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NARANJI DWARKADAS has agreed to sell to our client the property described below free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale gift conveyance inheritance possession trust mortgage lease lien charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building Fort within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing and being thereon situate on the Nepean Sea Road on the West side of the Malabar Hill in the Registration Sub District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement as appearing in the documents of title 24,987 Square Yards (the same appearing in the records of the Collector to be 426 7/60 Square burgas, equivalent to 25,567 Square yards be the same little more or less) and which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the North by the adjoining property called the "Wilderness" on the South formerly by the property of Edalji Bamanji Morris but now partly by the property of Ramdas Keshaoji and partly by the property of Trieumjee Muljee on the East by a public Road and on the West partly by the sea and partly by the said property called the "Wilderness" which said premises were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30 but now are registered under Old No. 30, New No. 16364 Old Survey No. 26 and New Survey No. 7217 and were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 110 afterwards 130 and are now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3512 and 3313 (1) and Street Nos. 28-30, 32 and 34.
Dated this 21st day of March, 1914.
BHAISHANKER KANGAS GIRDHARLAL,
200 Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and one Codicil thereto of HURDEOLAL MUGATLAL late of Surat, Kayastha, Hindu Inhabitant, retired Government Servant. Deceased
1 DAYABHAI SURAJLAL THATHAI of Bombay, Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant Chief Accountant, Officer, Bombay Customs House, residing at new Queen's Road, outside the Fort, Bombay. 2 HIRALAL MANSUKHLAL MUNSHI of Bombay, Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant, solicitor, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, Bombay, and 3 ATMARAM MOTIRAM DIVANJI of Surat, Kayastha, Hindu inhabitant, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach, S. D. residing at Gopipura, Satan, Falia, the Executors named in the said Will an Codicil of said deceased. Petitioners.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of March, 1914.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
1964 Petitionrs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

SALE OF A PALATIAL BUNGALOW, AT KHANDALA ROAD, LONAVLA.

Up to TUESDAY, 31st current, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will entertain offers for the following very valuable, furnished and beautifully situated bungalow, at Khandala Road, Lonavla, and near Moti Baug, having 1 stone floored gallary with protector. 1 big hall, 4 bed rooms, with 4 bath rooms attached 2 verandahs, 1 big dining hall, 1 cooking hall, 1 marble floored room, 3 other rooms, 2 servants' rooms, 1 big stable to accommodate, 2 horses, 1 motor car, and 1 carriage, 3 malis' rooms, 1 stable for cattle, 1 pucca built well and stone wall compound. The bungalow, besides, is situated on high level and has very fine garden with a fountain. The land admeasures 1¾ acres.
Further particulars and inspection of the photographs can be had at the offices of the Undersigned.
N.B.—The bungaow is built on the principles of sanitation and affords a very nice opportunity to those seeking sanitoriums. The well contains very pure water.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers, Valuers,
Commission & Absentee's Agents,
53, Meadow Street,
Fort.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1914.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Appolo Sreet, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, COPPER, BRASS AND GERMAN SILVER POTS ETC. AND ENGLISHMADE VICTORIAS AND A PAIR OF WALER HORSES.

H. C. Suit No. 1058 of 1913.

Nagindas Laldus Shroff and others ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Ruttonjee Pestonjee Umrigar and Co. and others. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. P. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction, in the bungalow of the late Mr. Merwanji Hakim, opposite the Colaba Railway Station on Wednesday, the 25th March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following household furniture consisting of:—Dining table, chairs, dressing table, teakwood and cane chairs, cushioned sofas and easy chairs, marble topped table, tea-poys, teakwood almiras in pieces, teakwood costs, Godrej safe on stand, brass copper and German silver pots electric chandeliers, flower pots Singer's sewing machine etc.

At 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

1 Rubber-tyred Victoria (English built).
1 Rubber-tyred Dog-Cart "
1 Pair Waler horses.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required and the goods is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA

in association with

BANDMANN-RICKARDS'

VARIETY CIRCUIT.

Opening Night, FRIDAY, 3rd April.

Plan Now Open at S. M. ROSE & Co.,

THE EXCELSIOR.

To-Night

Only one Performance

at 6-30

"HUMANITY"

by John Lawson,

Opening of the Dock by

H. E. THE VICEROY

Specially filmed by Messrs. Vernon & Co., Official Photographers to the Government of India.

Our New Variety:

MISS ELSIE PATTMAN

Soprano.

Mr. GEORGE ROBINS

Comedian

To-Night there will be no 10 oc' performance.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FAREWELL RETURN VISIT

OF

EDGAR WARWICKS,

COURT CARDS,

AND THEIR JOKER.

Under Special Arrangement with the Excelsior Theatre,

Commencing

SATURDAY, Mar. 28th

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

A SPECIAL MATINEE

will be given on

SUNDAY, March 29th.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE LAST 3 PERFORMANCES

of the

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS Co.,

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30,

Owing to enormous success

"DIPLOMACY"

will be repeated.

The play had a command performance at Windsor Castle on February 6th. The play s most sensational dealing with the trapping of a spy in the diplomatic circle.

Tuesday, March 24th at 9-30.

"BELLA DONNA"

the most successful play of the Howitt Phillips season

Owing to a recent controversy dealing with the colour question which led to the prohibition of performing Bella Donna in the East this will be the last production of this play in India and the far East.

Don't miss this last opportunity ot witnessing it.

Wednesday, March 25th at 9-30.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of
HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON

The Great Franco-British Drama,

"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

Adapted from Ouida's famous Novel.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

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A Sensational Animal Drama—3,500 Feet long,

"THE TIGER-LILY."

A Unique Production in which a trained Bengal Tiger plays a principal part.

The affinity between a passionate, pleasure-loving woman and the wild beast of which she has made a pet, is developed in a series of scenes which increase in power until a magnificent climax is reached illustrating the truth of the saying that "Whoso diggeth a pit, shal fall therein".

A FULL PROGRAMME, INCLUDING,

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3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

Usual half prices. 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

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OUR LOCAL TOPICAL,

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of H. E. The Viceroy's Visit to Bombay.

All the principal functions from his arrival to the departure of Lady Hardinge.

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The most wonderful dog on the vaudeville stage can do everything but talk.

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OR
THE WRECK OF THE R. M. S. "ROLAND."

5 Parts, 6,000 feet.

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Has purchased the exclusive right of this grand film in Bombay.

In this remarkable production the terrible tragedy of the loss of the "Titanic" is vividly recalled.

Life on a huge Atlantic liner is faithfully represented and the swift and overwhelming disaster—the sinking of the mammoth steamer,—the panic-stricken passengers—the frenzied rush to the boats—and the final picture of the great silent tomb, create a deep and lasting impression not likely to be easily forgotten.

Saturday and Sunday. Matinee

5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

HALF PRICE.

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone 1266.

"GREEN'S RESTAURANT" CONCERT.

Monday, March 23rd, 1914.

7-30. p. m. to 10. p. m.

MELBA HARRY LAUDER
KUBELIC.
ARUSO GEORGE ROBEY
ELI HUDSON.
McCORMACK CLARICE MAYNE
OLLY OAKLEY.

Coldstream Guards etc., etc.

on the "His Master's Voice"

AUXETOPHONE.

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE

March 24th, 25th, 26th.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will present

The popular farcical play

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co.

From Monday, March 9th.

Time and prices, as usual.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste..

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri

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SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm.

This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 perbottle.

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FOR

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All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of B mbay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

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OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 22.

Except for local falls in Assam and Kashmir the weather has been dry everywhere. The temperature remains below normal over the greater part of Northern India.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about five hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 6-59 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 21ST MARCH 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in moderate to considerable defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Rajputana and lower Sind and clear in upper Sind. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are Generally clear. The mositure in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in defetc.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is generally in defect; maximum temperature is also below normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so. Temperature is in defect to the north of latitude 20o N. and in the Konkan and the north Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on SATURDAY, the 21st of March 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	75.7	60.4	67	..	10.74	0.56
Jask	82.4	68.8	62	..	4.54	0.68
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	83.4	71.1	74	..	0.66	—2.72
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.3	52.8	50	..	?	
Rawalpindi	66.3	?	87	..	10.60	3.08
Lahore	75.0	52.7	76	..	3.51	0.39
Sirsa	76.6	51.8	90	..	1.60	—0.06
Ambala	79.7	55.1	66	..	2.23	—2.96
Delhi	79.8	53.3	43	..	0.74	—1.97
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.6	58.9	39	..	0.32	—1.22
Mainpuri	83.3	55.4	43	..	1.52	—0.57
Jhansi	82.6	63.6	24	..	0.91	—0.79
Cawnpore	83.6	59.1	40	..	1.25	—0.73
Allahabad	85.8	57.1	35	..	1.67	—0.43
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	83.3	58.8	44	..	2.31	1.23
Karachi	80.9	61.1	64	..	2.11	0.68
Ajmer	82.4	55.2	38	..	2.73	1.45
Jalpore	84.2	56.1	30	..	0.86	—0.58
Kotah	86.0	63.6	34	..	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Btuj	86.8	60.0	54	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	79.6	69.6	76	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	77.1	61.1	65	..	0.11	—0.35
Rajkot	87.2	58.3	81	..	0.08	—0.41
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	60.8	61	..	0.04	—0.51
Surat	88.9	62.6	79	..	0.04	—0.30
Ahmedabad	89.5	61.1	39	..	0.09	—0.30
Dessa	88.3	54.6	27	..	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	83.6	62.2	39	..	0.14	—0.65
Indore	86.1	55.1	28	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCE—						
Jubbulpore	82.9	55.6	53	..	5.50	3.03
Sangor	88.4	59.0	22	..	2.16	—0.01
Hoshangabad	87.7	58.4	32	..	2.47	0.79
Khandwa	88.8	55.2	34	..	0.30	—0.79
Akola	95.2	58.1	20	..	0.98	—0.97
Amraoti	93.6	66.3	31	..	1.79	—0.16
Nagpur	94.5	61.8	24	..	2.10	—0.29
Chanda	98.6	62.0	17	..	1.53	—0.98
Raipur	96.7	66.6	25	..	2.01	0.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.4	68.1	76	..	0.08	—0.50
Ratnagari	83.3	66.3	67	..	..	—0.71
Morcungao	82.5	70.4	77	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	82.1	68.0	85	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.7	57.1	42	..	0.08	—0.79
Ahmednaga	90.1	53.5	32	..	0.16	—1.21
Poona	93.4	52.9	77	..	..	—1.13
Sholapur	99.3	62.4	16	..	0.01	—1.66
Bijapur	98.6	67.7	28	..	0.24	—1.18
Belgaum	94.8	58.7	30	..	0.82	—1.19
Aurangabad	90.7	58.7	23	..	0.01	—1.27
Nizamabad (Indur).	101.5	64.7	20	..	0.02	—1.74
Hyderabad	98.3	72.6	73	..	0.00	—2.08
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.7	72.3	74	..	0.93	—2.47
Calicut	88.4	75.6	82	..	4.67	—2.13
Cochin	91.7	78.1	69	..	5.16	—5.45
Colombo	90.1	74.2	68	..	31.84	5.24
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.9	76.2	68	..	0.03	—6.80
Bellary	104.0	76.1	34	..	0.09	—2.34
Guddapah	101.6	74.5	65	..	3.00	—1.85
Madras	89.8	74.8	78	..	28.73	5.35
Bangalore	93.4	69.8	54	..	0.34	—3.77
Coimbator	98.4	69.3	25	..	4.87	—0.73
Trichinopoly	96.9	75.8	76	..	10.44	1.34
Negapatam	89.6	76.3	70	..	53.41	24.00

STNADARD OIL COMPAN OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost o haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books applied gratis on application.

Manager.

March 21st
S.S. Budrie Mat...
S.S. Linga Cutbu...

DEPAR...

March 21st
S.S. Macedonia Bennet
S.S. Grecchus Patrick
S.S Trafford Halt Main
22nds.S. Sutherlond Longstaff Ca...

The following vessels began to l... steamer Arabia for

S. S. Budrie:—The Arab steam... 1,613 tons, Captain P. Mathews, ... harbour on Saturday, from Busr... port she had left on March 8, w... general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. ... steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain ... M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Satu... day, from Karachi, which port she had le... on March 19, with mail, a general cargo ... and passengers.

S. S. Macedonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Macedonia, 5,246 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, sailed on Saturday, for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Trafford Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,456 tons, Captain J. M. Main, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left Suez on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macquarrie arrived at London on the evening of the 20th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left Port Said on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

Saturday, March 21st 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Age
A	Markgraf	Schapo	A. S. & Co.
B	Molikefelo	Muller	W. & A. G. & Co
C & B.	Hidalgs	Harbord	J. F. & Co.
D. & E.	Culna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
F.	Manchester Miller	Robertson	T. M. & Co
K.	City of Delhi	Bremmer	K. N. & Co
M	St Lenards	Cofferata	J. F. & Co
N.	Perfose	Colman	W. & A. G. & Co.
O	Khosrou	Honnah	T. M. & Co
P.	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co.

V. DOCK.

1.	Indo Maru	Kimiya	N. G. K
2	Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co.
2.	Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Wanderer	White	K. N. & Co
4	Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co.
8.	Steinturm	Hatenhew	W. & A. Z. & Co
9	Kirkdale	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11.	Scharzfels	Stryker	W. & A. G. & Co
16	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Paalwan	Shone	Arab Steamer

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Angus	Lawzell	A V & Co.
Arlington	Court	Rooks
Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Belle of England	Kelly	A. S. & Co
Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer
Glan Graham	Becket	J. F. & Co
Gairntoor	Purvis	W. & A. G. & Co.
Cheltonian	James	T. M. & Co.
City of Paris	Campbell	K. N & Co.
Clan Macnab	Green	J. F. & Co
Denewell	Mathews	D. N. & Co.
Falaal Mara	Kirs	O. S. K.
China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Cracchus	Patrich	M. M. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoselnee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Heim	Erikson	F. F. C. & Co
Iserlohn	Orgel	V. Bros.
Jansen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K
Lasna	Duesnes	T. M. & Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Mansuri	Gorc	T. M. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co.
Sofola	Warrington	M. M. & Co.
Subadar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
Sealda	Johnston	M. M. & Co.
Sangola	Milne	M. M. & Co.
Tubonia	Luho	T. M. & Co.
Uryabi	Kass A.M.	Jeewaui ...
Trantenfe's	Metz	W. & A. G. & Co
Zoaloastrian	Osborne	C. M. & Sonar.
Zotenfels	Nerker	W. & A.G.C o . &

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st March was 30-133 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

The Bombay Chronicle.

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MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 30:
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 16:
Quarterly .. .. Rs: 6:

[redacted]L.

IONS.

ARKET.

ONDON, March 20th.

.. .. 74⅞—5.16

at Paris Fcs 25.20unchgd.

.. .. .. 87plus ¼

London .. 20.43½unchgd.

.. .. .. 26¾unchgd.

nths hence .. 26¾plus 1.16

of silver :—Indian Buying.

3½ % .. 63 13.16unchgd.

on India 30 d-st. (Bank buy-

te) .. .. .. ½27.32unchgd.

nt, Bank of England Rate 3 %

e 29th January 1914.

India Stock (Sterling Loan) .. 88—½

scount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2¼unchgd.

„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 21.16unchgd

„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2⅝unchgd.

„ „ „ „ 6 „ 2⅝unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9½

Interest day to day loans .. .. 2⅜plus ⅛

Interest 7 day market loans .. .. 2⅜plus ⅛

Transfers Madras Rs. 2,00,000 @ ¼ 3.32.

Council Bills Extra Allotments—

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	100,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	170,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	10,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	27,000
„ Exports to Continent	24,000
Futures at New York May ..	12.19plus 11
Futures at New York July ..	11.94plus 9
Advanced on Bull support and short covering and Bullish Government ginners Reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.45plus 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13 3.16plus ⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.67plus14
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.56plus 15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅝unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86⅛plus ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	58unchgd.
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	120,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	24,000
„ „ to France and Continent	104.00
„ „ to Japan	5,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	857,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports ..	654,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, March 20th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
„ Imports	26,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :— Moderate business steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures mutilated	
Tone of Manchester Market Business improving	
Mid. Americans..	.7.08—1d.
Egyptian F.G.F..	8.90unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). May	12.17plus 9
July	11.92 „ 7
New York Official noon call May	12.18 „ 10
July	11.94 „ 9
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	mutilated
July	„

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.A.	6.69—1
A.M.	6.62—2
M.J.	6.62—1
J.J.	6.56—1
J.A.	6.52—1
A.S.	6.42—1
S.O.	6.28—1
O.N.	6.20—1
N.D.	6.14—1
D.J.	6.13—1

WASHINGTON, March, 20th.

The United States Census Bureau in its final report on the Cotton Crop for the season just finished gives the total quantity ginned at 14,127,000 Commercial bales lint and linters 640,000 basis 500 pounds bales 13,965,000 629,000 running bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

LONDON, March 20th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	17,000
„ Forward	94,000
„ Imports	96,000
„ Stock	1,194,000
Stock of Cotton in London :—3950	
Coconada Fair Red 4 23.32 cif London.	
Coconada Ginned 4 25.32 cif London	
Western good 5 3.32 cif. London.	

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, March 20th.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½ 38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7.5
Grey Shirting 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.8½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2½
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11
F.G.F Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool ..	5 23.32
Buyers or sellers	..sellers
Months	..March-April.
Water Twist American 30's	10½
„ „ „ 40's	11⅜
Mule „ „ 40's	11⅛
„ „ „ 50's	12⅝
„ „ „ 60's	14⅜
„ „ Egyptian 40's	15½
„ „ „ 50's	16¼
„ „ „ 60's	17½

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" more Enquiry and increased biz.

Tone "Cloths" good business at firmer rates.

Weft American 54's	11
Weft Egyptian 80's	16⅝
Tone "Yarns"	..steady.
Weft Egyprian 32's	11½
Twist 32's W T.C.	9¾
„ 32's B.	10¼
„ 36's W.T.C.	10
„ 36's B.	10½
„ 42's	11
„ American 60's	14½
„ Egyptian 60's	16
„ „ 80's	20½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT

LONDON, March 20th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June ; London Buyers unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. firm.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers March-April ; quiet unchanged	34⅝
South Australian March value unchanged	36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May ; Antwerp nearest value unchanged	54¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Old Terms May-June ; Dunkirk done	53⅛
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April-May ; Dunkirk sellers firm	50¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; Dunkirk done firm	53½plus ⅛
Linseed Calcutta firm March-April ; London-done	51plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May ; Dunkirk done and sellers firm	47½plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed March-April ; Hull sellers steady unchanged	£5-19-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63 15.16—5.16
Copper Braziers	£78½—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	12.10½—1½d
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp	4-10-0—1s 3d
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11-5-0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged	5-3-9

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Business done	11plus 6d
Arrivals :—"Ada"	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August ; steady Fair demand	12.7½plus ¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India April : value nothing doing unchanged	11.9
German Beet-root 88% sellers March	9.3plus 1d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.3½plus ½
Opened firm and dearer.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August ; steady held for higher prices.	13.2¼plus ¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March-April ; value unchanged	11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March-April ; value quiet unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value	10.7½—¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value	10.9—¾d
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.8¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value quiet nothing doing unchanged	11.9¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April ; Buyers quiet but steady unchanged	3

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, March 21st.

Consols 2½ %	74⅞unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.20unchgd.
Rentes 3 %	87unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.43½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 13.16plus 1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 13.16plus 1.16
Closing Tone of silver :—Indian buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	63 13.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate	½27.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	88plus ½
Bank Bills 3 m. st.	unchanged 2⅛
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	21.16unchgd
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅝unchged
„ „ „ 6 „	2⅝unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9⅛
Interest day to day loans	2⅜—⅛
„ 7 day market loans ..	2⅜unchgd.
Council Bills Extra allotments.	
Transfers Madras Rs. 3,00,000 @ ¼ 3.32	

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	19,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	28,000
„ „ to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York May ..	12.27plus 8
Futures at New York July ..	12.02plus 8
Advanced on bull support and short covering and improved financial conditions and Wall Street demand.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.50plus 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13 3.16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :— quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.73plus 6
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.62plus 6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅝unchgd.
Demand Bills	..4.86½—⅝
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	..58½plus ⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, March 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ Imports	46,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :— quiet, unchanged.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures dull.	
Mid Americans	7.08unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.90unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.A.	6..69unchgd
A.M.	6.62 „
M.J.	6.62 „
J.J.	6.56 „
J.A.	6.52 „
A.S.	6.42 „
S.O.	6.29plus 1
O.N.	6.20unchgd.
N.D.	6.15plus 1

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, March 21st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,100,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ..	.. 435,000
East Indian Visible Supply ..	.. 245,000
American Visible Supply ..	3,966,000
Other Visible Supply	.. 172,000
Total Sales	58,000
East India Sales..	.. 100
Total Speculation	.. 5,000
East Indian Stock	.. 15,000
„ „ Forwarded ..	.. 700
„ „ Actual Export ..	.. 200
„ „ Imports	.. 1,000
American Afloat..	.. 210,000
East Indian Afloat	.. 9,000
Total Afloat	.. 255,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 21st.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June ; London Buyers unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Quiet but steady.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers March-April ; quiet unchanged	34⅝
South Australian March ; value unchanged	36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May ; Antwerp value unchanged	54¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship *New Terms* April-May ; Dunkirk sellers	54¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Mar-April-May ; Dunkirk sellers firm unchanged	50¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady unchanged	53½
Linseed Calcutta London April-May-June-done quiet but steady unchanged	49
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Antwerp sellers quiet but steady	46½—¾
Bombay Cottonseed March-April ; Hull sellers quiet but steady unchanged	£5-19-6

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August ; quiet but steady unchanged	12.7½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India value April ; quiet unchanged	11.9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers March unchanged	9.2¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May unchanged	9.3½
Steady nothing much doing.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August ; quiet but steady unchanged	13.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March-April ; value unchanged	11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March-April ; value unchanged quiet	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.8¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value quiet unchanged	11.9¾

RUBBER

Para Rubber March-April ; quiet but steady unchanged	3

FREIGHT.

of Coal Cardiff value unchanged	11

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Mar. 21

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
406 bars silver	8,25,000	London	Eastern.
18 „ „	38,466	„	National.
334 „ „	6,75,000	„	Mercantile.
307 „ „	6,00,000	„	Chartered.
217 „ „	4,50,000	„	Yokohama.
1 „ „	450	„	Chartered.

Exports of Bar Silver by Rail on 19th March.

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Ry.	72	84,455
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	116	139,165

COTTON.

We published the Ginners' Report in our Saturday's issue, the figures being 14,593,000 bales including linters. These figures are confirmed by Messrs. Weld and Co., as also by several other private cables received today, and are the number of running bales (counting round as half bales) given in the Report. The amount of cotton ginned to 28th February, up to which date the final Ginners' Report is compiled, is 13,964,000 bales, plus linters 629,000 bales equal to 14,593,000 bales. The figures for last year to same date are 13,489,000, plus linters 602,000 bales equal to 14,091,000 bales. The number of bales ginned since the Report of the 16th January is 375,000 bales against 400,000 bales during the same period last year. The figures given by Reuter, viz., 14,127,000 bales ginned and 640,000 bales linters, are *commercial* bales (i.e., 500lb. bales), the above total being 14,767,000 bales, against 14,313,000 *commercial* bales, (including linters) given in last year's Report.

On the whole the Ginners' Report may be considered as rather bullish. New York advanced 23 points for March futures, 11 points for May and 9 points for July, while Spot cotton was 20 points higher. New Orleans was 14 points up for May futures and 16 points for July, Spot cotton being 1/8 up. Liverpool closed 1 to 2 points down on heavy American straddle selling. The Market is no doubt influenced to a certain extent by the March position in New York where March futures are 74 points above the May position. The near future remains uncertain as the Market is being manipulated.

The Local Market is more or less closed to-day, though business is going on in the bazaar. The Colaba Market is closed. Last night there was a fair amount of buying in the bazaar, particularly of good Broach, and the rate advanced to Rs. 268¾. This morning good Broach opened at Rs. 270. There is a rumour that bulls will attempt to force prices before the final settlement on the 25th instant and sentiment in favour of higher rates for Broach is increasing. Should the rise in the Home Markets continue it is quite possible we may see an advance here.

The Banks and most of the Markets are closed to-day it being a Public Holiday.

OPENING PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Tota Imports	46,000
Months.	
M A.	6.71 Plus2
A.M	6.64 „ 2
M.J.	6.64 „ 2
J.J.	6.58 „ 2
J.A.	6.54 „ 2
A.S.	6.44 „ 2
S.O.	6.30 „ 2
O.N	6.22 „ 2
N D.	6.16 „ 2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	19,720 Bales
Wheat	7,202 Cwts
Linseed	22,692 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	6 759 „
Gingelyseed.....	4,715
Poppyseed.....	Nil „
Groundnuts.....	4,431 „
Castorseed	8,618 „
Rice	101,473 „
Myrabollams	6,865 „
Cottonseed	16,041 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	8,775 „
Jowar.....	12,487 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	149 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day a large business was done in coal.

The transactions included :—Coal.—Bokaro and Ramgur and Bhalgora 25, Baraboni 23, Burra Dhemo 9, Bilbera 3¾, Burra Garh 2 3/8, Gopalichuck 7½, Exidiv-Kuardi 14, New Tetturya 7½, Phularitand 5¾, Phœnix 2, Raneegunge 20½.

Tea.—East India 82.

Miscellaneous.—Calcutta Tramways 92, Calcutta Steam Navigation 91, Dalbhoom Gold 20, Port Shipping 15½, Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 99, Debentures, Fort Gloster Jute 105.

LORD KITCHENER'S CALCUTTA STATUE.

UNVEILING BY LORD CARMICHAEL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal this evening unveiled the equestrian statue of Lord Kitchener on the Calcutta Maidan.

There was present a representative gathering of military and civil officers and prominent citizens. Major-General W. R. Birdwood, represented Sir Beauchamp Duff. Companies of troops from Fort William and detatchment of the Seventh Gurkhas, from Quetta, provided a fitting military air to the occasion. At the moment of unveiling a salute of 17 guns was fired from the ramparts of the Fort. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, presided. Lord Carmichael, who was accompanied by Lady Carmichael, gave an interesting review of Lord Kitchener's career.

His Excellency read the following letter from the Commander-in-Chief.

I greatly regret I am unable to be present personally in Calcutta to witness the unveiling of the statue of Lord Kitchener, but I have so recently arrived in India that for the moment I cannot leave the headquarters. I have therefore requested General Birdwood to represent me on this occasion.

I wish however on behalf of the Army which I have the honour to command, to convey to Your Excellency our grateful thanks for so kindly consenting to unveil the statue of our former Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener. Having been most intimately associated with Lord Kitchener, during the whole of the seven years of his command in India, I can testify from personal knowledge to the greatness of the work done by him in India, the full measure and value of which will perhaps not be fully recognised during his lifetime. The Army is proud that this statue of one of its greatest chiefs should take its place among those statue which commemorate in Calcutta the statesmen and soldiers whose services to India are held in the greatest honour. Lord Kitchener, himself will be proud that the site selected should be at the right hand of Lord Roberts, under whom he served in the South African War.

Your Excellency will, and to our debt of gratitude if you will convey to Maharaja Sir Prodyat Coomar Tagore Bahadur, and those who have been associated with him the thanks of the Army for having thus honoured one of its former chiefs.

Continuing the Governor said Lord Kitchener's, years in India were years of peace but not of idleness. Even the most ignorant citizen admired the keeness and confidence he inspired in both the officers and the men. He was a man with a first rate knowledge of facts, able to convince his colleagues and to carry them with him

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

THE BENGAL CHEMICL AND PHRMCA WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

1. Syrup of Brahmi (Harpestis Monniera).—*This is a palatable preparation of the fresh leaves of Brahmi, and is used with remarkable success in loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity and Mental Der ments. It is also used in Hoarseness and for improving the voi and as such is valuable to Speakers and Singers. Price per 4 oz. phial, As. 12.)*

2. Ext. Kurchi Liq. (Holharrhena Antidysenterica).—*A specific without rival for sub-acute and chronic dysentery. It is equally efficacious in both the bloody and the mucous forms. It is also efficacious in piles, leprosy, &c. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Rs. 1-4.)*

3. "Asvan" (Compound Elixir of Aswagandha).—*Gives remarkable results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay of Old Age, Neurasthenia, Convalescence, &c., also used as a stimulant during prolonged physical and mental exertion. (Price per pint bottle, Rs. 1-8.)*

4. Essence of Chirata.—*An excellent bitter tonic an hepatic stimulant. It has been proved to be of great value in debility after malaria and other fevers, disorders of liver and spleen, indigestion, loss of appetite sleeplessness, biliousness, &c. It also prevents growth of ache and worms. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)*

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS AND DIRECT FROM AGENTS:—

National Agency,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

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C 39.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NEW ADDRESS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB MEETING.

SWIVELLER WINS THE CUP.

Every year the official end of the Hunting Season is marked by the Point-to-Point Races, organised by the Bombay Jackal Club, and on Saturday the proceedings were as enjoyable as past experiences have taught us to anticipate. A good number of spectators found reason to appreciate the invariable excellence of the arrangements, and the sport provided also elicited keen interest from a crowd of villagers from the surrounding districts.

The rendez-vous was at Valkola, in an open space surrounded by typical and difficult hunting country, the course being the same as last year, passing Sahar Church on the way to the turning flag and on the way back, across a dangerous nullah and through woody going which severely tried the judgment of the riders. For a distance of about three furlongs, the start and finish of each race could be seen, and, though the majority mustered near the flags, some found points of vantage between these and the woods. Interest in such races does not necessarily cease once the winner has passed the post, as there are trophies for the first home of those who have never won a race, by way of encouraging fresh blood and thus increasing the number of runners. This point was unfortunately lost sight of by several who secured a convenient position in a clearing just beyond the first bit of wood on the far side of the hay-stacks, and by running out into the open when the first couple of competitors had passed they seriously interfered with those who followed and might have lost for one of them the minor but none the less coveted trophies referred to. A suggestion that may be of use is that in future it be stated on the card which riders are eligible for the said events. Dalal's Totalisator did quite a brisk business, and this with the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers did much to keep the intervals alive. Fortunately the two who had spills in the jumping events got up none the worse and the races were got through without a fall at all.

HORSE-JUMPING.

A dozen competed for the Horse Jumping, and seven of these went over without a refusal. Avocet and Ghazi propped and Tomtit lost points at the wall, so Peewit, Blaze, Tokay and Down South, were sent a second time. In this Peewit hit the fence rather hard and took the wall too slow, whereas Tokay took a 'purler' at the wall and Landon was lucky to escape to one side as the horse came over. It was very difficult to select between the other two, who performed very well, and either would have been considered unlucky to lose. Capt. Egerton eventually got it with the bigger animal, Blaze, with Hearson's Down South very close.

PONY EVENT.

Landon was out of luck again in the Pony event, as Spy came down with him at the first. After scrambling over the first Sir Tom refused the cactus, as did Pride of the Morn. Aylward saving himself by finding a rather prickly support on the top of the bund. It was thus easy to select Captain Martin and Graham on Todd's pony. Both after a second run they could not be separated, and were sent again. This time the latter hit the wall hard and, coming down on his knees, Graham went over his head. As Punch Bowl made no mistake he was placed first.

HUNT CUP RACE.

The Hunt Cup was the first race, and there was some indecision as to whether Swiveller or Better Luck would win, the former having taken it in 1911, and not being one of the field when in the next two years the latter won; Kitty expected to be thereabouts. Except for Denso, they all got away together, and with him making up and joining Blackcock they were all well bunched as far as the turning flag, Swiveller in front from Kitty and Better Luck. From here, however, the first named began to leave his field and came into the final open stretch well to the good on the extreme right, next to appear being Better Luck closely attended by Kitty in the centre. When the whip came out on Better Luck it was thought that the issue might be close, but Swiveller was well within himself and won quite comfortably. For the James Graham Trophy, for the first rider and horse never having won a race other than a scurry, Kennedy and Murray made a great fight all the way from the turning flag. They were interferred with by onlookers, but neither can be said to have suffered more than the other and Kennedy got it, finishing fifth in the race out of eleven.

PONY HUNT CUP.

Seven started in the Pony Hunt Cup, and having won last year Flyaway came in for a good deal of attention, but not as much as Blotting Kagaz, who won the three previous times and was last year unable to start owing to lameness. From a good start Flyaway at once went to the front followed by Absinthe rather wide to the left then Jodhpore, Craigton and Blotting Kagaz. As they got to the trees the last named began to close up more, and soon after took the lead from Flyaway and Sir Tom. At Sahar Church he was well away from them, but going too fast took the turning flag wide and Flyaway came up again. Here Blotting Kagaz suddenly stopped pulling, and it was subsequently discovered that he had wrenched his shoe clean off and had again gone lame. This is the second misfortune his owner has had to put up with, particularly regrettable in view of the fact that he had intended them to run at the Guzerat Meeting this week. As to the race now, it was practically over after this, as Ellis Reid went on gradually increasing his lead and won absolutely as he liked in a very straggly finish. As only two were eligible, the Remington Trophy on the same lines as the Graham, was not competed for.

JACKAL CLUB POINT TO POINT.

The Jackal Club Point-to-Point was again something of a certainty for Tapu with Rommel up, and in him Moore has probably the best horse of the hunt with either this or the Hunt Cup at his mercy. How easily he won may be judged from the fact that at Sahar Church he was pulled up to a walk and taken gingerly through the ditch there. He was at once taken to the front from the only pony in the race, Chinkara, and eventually won pulling up all the way in the straight from that one and Ayrshire, the latter wearing the pony down. Here again there was only one prize, as three ponies were necessary. Timing was very peculiar, as though one can imagine the last race being slower than the ponies' event, it is hard to understand how the latter beat those in the Hunt Cup by as many as seven seconds!

Mrs. W. Graham presented the prizes, and cheers for her as well as for the Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. C. Reid, brought to a close another of a long series of most entertaining and sporting outings. It would certainly be appreciated could more of the course be seen, and perhaps we shall return to the Marole venue for a change at some future occasion.

Results:—

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES.

Capt E. B. Egerton's BLAZE, Owner ... 1
Mr. F. Hearson's DOWN SOUTH Owner 2
Mr. A. K. Graham's PEEWIT, Owner ... 3
Mr. N. Gude's TOKAY, Mr. Landon ... 4

Also competed:—Mr. Alister Forbes's Avocet, Capt. Martin's Ghazi, Mr. Hearson's Tomtit, Mr. Harter's Hotspur, Mr. Webster's Swashbuckler and The Gunner, Mr. E. C. Reid's Don Juan and Mr Allum's Hansi.

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES.

Capt. C. V. Martin's PUNCH BOWL, Owner 1
Mr. R. Todd's WALER, Mr. A. K. Graham 2

Also competed:—Mr. Moore's Spy (Mr. Landon), Mr. Kirke Smith's Sir Tom (Mr. E. C. Reid), Mr. Aylward's Pride of the Morn.

THE BOMBAY HUNT CUP.

A Point-to-Point Race of about 4 miles. Catch Weights over:—English and Colonial 12st. 7lbs., Arabs and Country Breds 11st. 7lbs., Owners up.

1st Prize.—The Boulton Trophy and Cup; 2nd Prize, a Cup.

The "James Graham" Trophy and a Cup presented to the first competitor in who has not previously won this Trophy or a Horse or Pony race of any description other than a Scurry, and riding a horse which has never won a race of any description other than a Scurry, provided that there are three such competitors.

Mr. A. K. Graham's SWIVELLER, Owner 1
Mr. Max Rommel's BETTER LUCK, Owner 2
Mr. R. C. Lowndes's KITTY, Owner ... 3
Mr. F. Hearson's DOWN SOUTH, Owner 4
Mr. F. Kennedy's THE NUT, Owner ... 5
Mr. H. B. Murray's BLACKCOCK, Owner 6
Mr. R. Bickel's PAT, Owner 7
Mr. R. Denso's CLIPPER, Owner 8
Capt. E. B. Egerton's BLAZE, Owner ... 9
Capt. Wilson's MORGANATIC, Owner... 10
Mr. H. T. Green's LUSTY, Owner 11

Won by about five lengths, four lengths between next two.

Time:—9 mins. 17 secs.

Tote paid 2 to 1 against Swiveller.

The James Graham Trophy was won by Mr. Kennedy.

THE BOMBAY PONY HUNT CUP.

For Ponies 14-1 and under.

A Point-to-Point Race of about 4 miles. Catch Weights over:—English and Colonials, 14-1, 12st., Arab and Country Breds 14-1, 11st., ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs., Owner up.

1st Prize.—The "Townsend" Trophy and Cup, 2nd
Mr. E. C.
The Hon. M
TING KAG
Mr. A. Kirke
Mr. D. B. Capta
Mr. A. K. Graham
Major C. R. Kelly's
Mr. D. K. Johnstone
Owner .....

Won by about a furl between next two, clos where.

Time:—9 mins. 10 secs.

Tote paid evens Flyaway

JACKAL CLUB POINT-TO-
FOR HORSES AND PO

About 4 miles. Catch Weight English and Colonials, 12st. 7lbs., Country Breds 11st. 7lbs. English Colonial ponies 14-1 and under 12st. and Country Bred Ponies 14-1 and 11st. Allowance of 7lbs., for Ponies and under. Penalty of 7lbs. for Hor and Ponies not ridden by their owner.

Prize.—A Cup for the first horse.

Mr. T. D. Moore's TAPU, Mr. Rommel 1
Mr. A. K. Graham's AYRSHIRE, Owner 2
Mr. D. B. Captain's CHINKARA, Owner 3
Mr. T. W. Birkett's SEAGULL, Capt. Wilson 4
Mr. H. Macnaughton's POMPEY, Mr. May 5
Mr. F. C. Annesley's HUBSHI, Mr. R. C. Lowndes 6

Won any how by 12 lengths, 20 between next two, fourth a quarter of a mile away.

Time:—9 mins. 19 secs.

Tote paid 2 to 1 on Tapu.

MASTERS OF THE BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS.

1880-82 Mr. G. K. Remington.
1882-83 Mr. N. S. Symons.
1883-84 Mr. G. K. Remington.
1884-85 Mr. Cecil Gray.
1885-91 Mr. G. K. Remington.
1891-94 Mr. H. W. Buckland.
1894-95 Mr. G. K. Remington.
1895-98 Mr. H. M. Steuart.
1898-99 Mr. D. N. Graham.
1899-1901 Mr. J. H. Symington.
1901-02 Mr. D. N. Graham.
1902-05 Mr. J. A. Lord.
1905-14 Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop.

WINNERS OF THE HUNT CUP.

THE "BOULTON" TROPHY.

1891 Mr. F. Graham's Arbid.
1892 Mr. N. S. Symon's Woodsnipe.
1893 Capt. Poore's Sultan.
1894 Mr. L. B. Ker's Nell.
1895 Mr. H. C. Burder's Imperial.
1896 Mr. J. H. Symington's Privateer.
1897 Mr. J. H. Symington's Macbeth.
1898 Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull's Mawthornden.
1903 Mr. A. C. Boulton's Crown Boy.
1904 Mr. D. N. Graham's Spartan.
1905 Mr. D. N. Graham's Spartan.
1906 Mr. J. L. Symons's Kingfisher.
1907 Mr. J. L. Symon's Kingfisher.
1908 Mr. Rommel's Good Luck.
1909 Mr. M. Rommel's Good Luck.
1910 Mr. B. Thomas' War Cloud.
1911 Mr. A. K. Graham's Swivveler.
1912 Mr. M. Rommel's Better Luck.
1913 Mr. M. Rommel's Better Luck.
1914 Mr. A. K. Graham's Swivoller.

JAMES GRAHAM TROPHY.

1905 Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop's The Count.
1907 Mr. R. W. Turnbull's Elizabeth.
1908 Mr. Alistor Forbes's Blast.
1909 Mr. E. C. Reid's Ripple.
1910 Mr. G. C. Phillips's Timothy.
1911 Mr. J. A. Stewart's Firefly.
1912 Mr. A. S. Robinson's Frantic.
1913 Mr. R. C. Lowndes's Kitty.
1914 Mr. F. Kennedy's The Nut.

WINNERS OF THE PONY HUNT CUP.

THE "TOWNSEND" TROPHY.

1891 Mr. E. E. Stool's The Crawler.
1892 Aga Shah's Shamrock.
1893 Mr. J. L. Symous's Bonny Boy.
1894 Mr. E. E. Stool's The Baron.
1895 Capt. Ross's Bismillah.
1896 Mr. H. E. E. Proctor's Bedouin.
1897 Mr. L. S. Hudson's Sherry.
1898 Mr. H. E. John's Forester.
1899 Mr. H. E. John's Forester.
1900 Lieut. A. V. Courage's Cypress.
1901 Mr. J. L. Symons's Sir John.
1902 Mr. J. L. Symons's Sir John.
1903 Mr. A. S. A. Westropp's Waress.
1904 Mr. H. O. Symons's Bellevue.
1905 D. N. Graham's Johad.
1906 Mr. T. D. Moore's Akbar Khan.
1907 Mr. T. D. Moore's Akbar Khan.
1908 Mr. T. D. Moore's Akbar Khan.
1909 Mr. H. Blair's Nimrod.
1910 Mr. W. L. Graham's Blotting Kagaz
1911 Mr. W. L. Graham's Blotting Kagaz.
1912 Mr. W. L. Graham's Blotting Kagaz.
1913 Mr. E. C. Reid's Flyaway.
1914 Mr. E. C. Reid's Flyaway.

The stewards this year were composed of The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., M.F.H., The Hon. Sir Henry Protor, Mr. J. A. Lord, Lt.-Col. J. S. Forbes, Lt.-Col. H. Lowther, The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, Messrs. R. W. Harter, H. P. F. Hearson, H. D. Ash and C. N. Moberly. The Honorary Secretary was Mr. E. C. Reid, Starter The Hon. Sir Henry Proctor, Judge The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop and Clerk of the Scales Mr. H. F. Lodge.

OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS.

PREAKI[illegible] THE RIBBON.

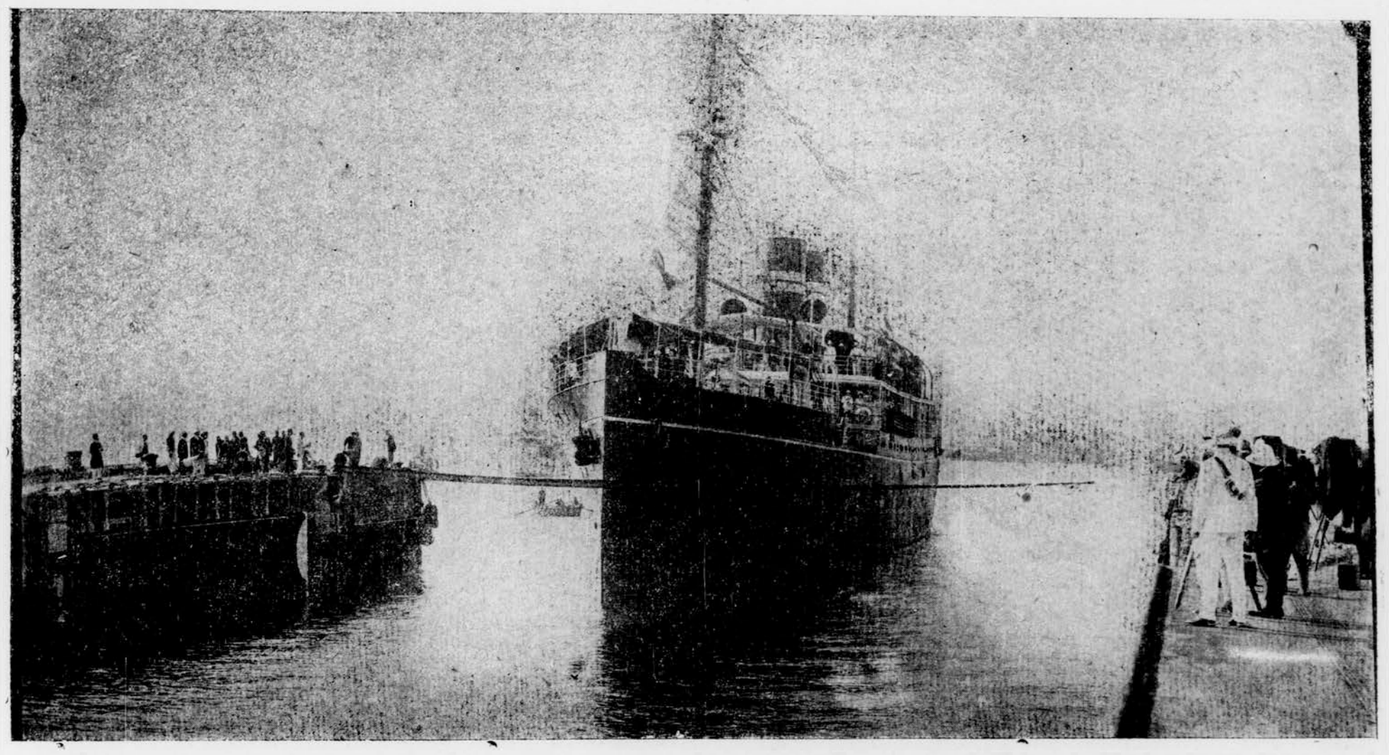

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Photograph of the Lhassa entering the gates.

ON BOARD THE LHASSA.

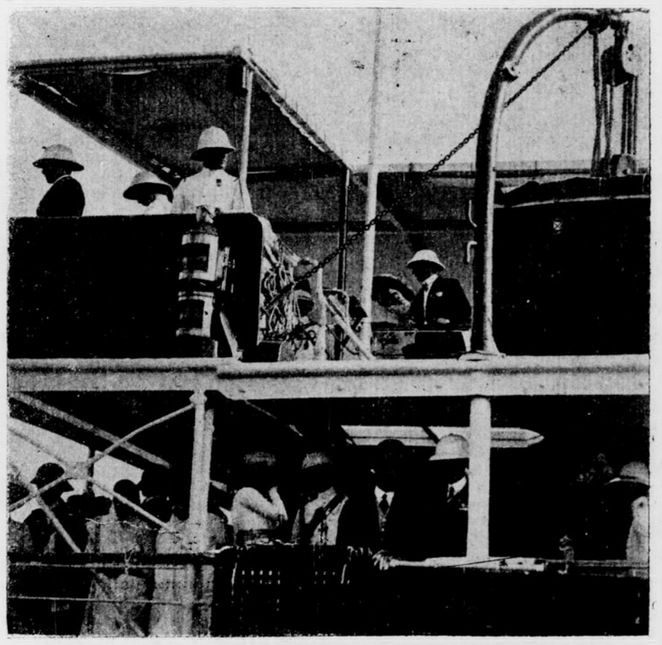

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Photograph of Lord Hardinge, the Port Trustees and their friends, on the Bridge Deck as the Lhassa entered the gates.

THE CEREMONY AFTER LANDING FROM THE LHASSA.

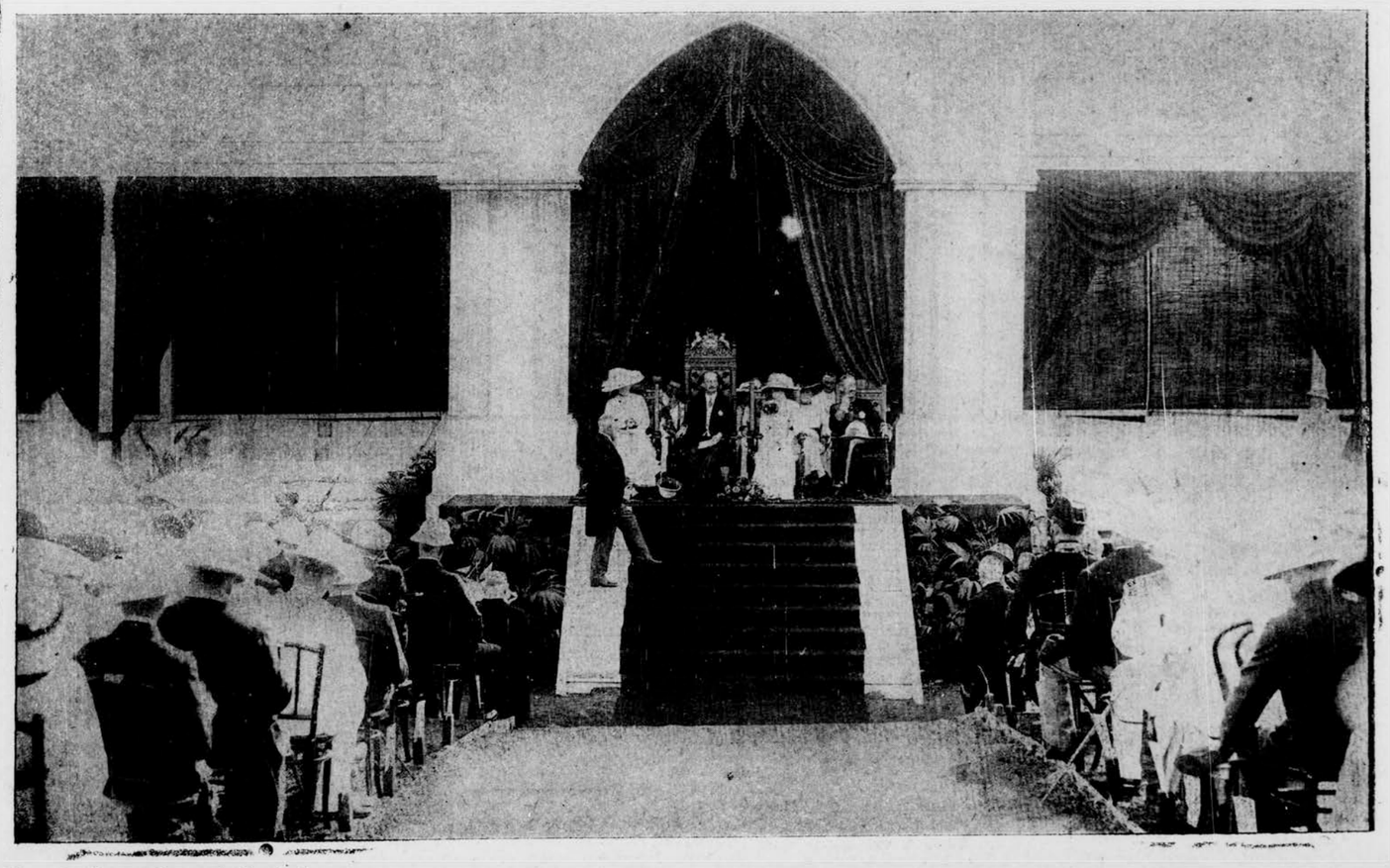

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

The Hon Mr. F. M. Sprott (Chairman of the Port Trust) reading the Address to Lord Hardinge.

ENGLISH RACING.

LATEST BETTING ON LINCOLNSHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.

15 to 2 against Brancepeth, (offered after 8 to 1 taken).
10 to 1 Tuxedo and Aghdoe.
20 to 1 Knucknacorriga.
25 to 1 Prevoyant.

LATEST BETTING ON GRAND NATIONAL.

10 to 1 Covert Coat and Ilston.
100 to 8 Ballyhackle and Trianon Third.

LATEST BETTING ON DERBY.

9 to 2 against The Tetrarch (offered).

FRENCH GRAND NATIONAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LEWES, March 21.

Lutteur, the third French Grand National candidate, went for a gallop over 2½ miles steeple-chase course to-day, going well.

...EWS.

...AY YACHT ...B.

...Y'S RACES.

... HANDICAP RACE.

... Allowance) Scratch; Mah... Allowance) 16-15; Turquoise, ...nce) 11-55; Chula, (Time Allow...; Melody, (Time Allowance) ...udie, (Time Allowance) 28-10; ...me Allowance) 26-0; Maya, (Time ...ce) 24-55; Cingalee, (Time Allow... 24-55.

... Prize won by Maudie.
...nd Prize won by Isca.
3rd Price won by Mahshuka.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Trixie, (Time Allowanve 7-12; Erin, (Time Allowance) 7-12; Lylie, (Time Allowance) 1-36.

1st Prize won by Trixie.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE (TOM TITS.)

Anna, (Time Allowance) 8-27; Fickle One, (Time Allowance) 4-33; Lady Bird, (Time Allowance) Scratch; Mavourneen, (Time Allowance) Scratch; Bunty, (Time Allowance) 3-54; Clutha, (Time Allowance) 0-39; Blue Bird, (Time Allowance) 3-15; Redbreast, (Time Allowance) Scratch; Curlew, (Time Allowance) 1-57; Blackbird, (Time Allowance) Scratch; Cricket, (Time Allowance) 8-27; Thrush, (Time Allowance) Scratch; Jenny Wren, (Time Allowance) 3-54.

1st Prize won by Mavourneen.
2nd Prize won by Anna.
3rd Prize won by Curlew.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

CYCLIST HOCKEY CLUB (1), BEAT CUSTOMS HOCKEY CLUB (0).

The above teams met in a practice game on Saturday evening on the Marine Lines ground. Though the Cyclists were able to score once during the hour's play, the Customs played well and were in no way inferior to their opponents.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (3), BEAT G. I. P. RY. ATHLETIC CLUB (1).

The Bombay Gymkhana team added further to their successes by defeating still another local team in the G. I. P. Railway Athletic Club by three goals to one on their home ground on Saturday evening. The Gymkhana showed superior combination throughout, their back division being particularly good.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS' H. CLUB (4), BEAT R. I. L. I. (3).

The B. Y. C. Hockey Club met and defeated the R. I. L. I. Sporting Club on the Esplanade ground on Saturday evening. There was little to choose between the teams and the former were rather fortunate in obtaining the verdict by the odd goal in seven scored during the game.

LAWN TENNIS.

"CONDER" OPEN DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Two games were played off on Saturday on the Y. M. C. A. courts with the following results:—

Bomanji and Mehta beat Modi and Netscher (4-6), (7-5), and (8-6).

Biscoe and Harwood beat Doctor and Naoroji (6-4) and (6-4).

GOLF.

THE GOLFERS' CUP.

The local golf course is in anything but good condition just at present and no improvement can be expected until the rains break. For all this the game is as popular as ever and daily a number of enthusiasts may be seen indulging in this popular pastime. Just at present the course is all in favour of the long handicap players as a topped ball travels very nearly as far as a well hit drive and many a bad stroke, that should be punished results in the balls jumping the bunkers owing to the hardness of the ground. The second round of the competition for the Golfter's Cup has been in progress for the last fortnight and the following are the results:—

D. Harrington (—9) defeated C. A. Russ (—1) by 4 and 3.
E. E. Coombs (scr.) defeated J .W. Marshall (—2) by 3 and 1.
J. H. Hardie (—2) defeated G. W. Talbot (—8) by one up.
W. J. Burrows (—7) defeated J. Herbertson (—4) by one up.
L. Brachi (scr.) defeated A. Provis (—9) by one up.
Major Preston (—3) defeated E. Burton (—9) by 3 and 1.
J. E. P. Curry (—6) defeated W. G. McKee (—6) by 3 and 1.
J. Dame (—1) defeated H. W. Kilby (—4) by 3 and 1.
R. D. England (plus 2) defeated J. W. Jessop (plus 1) by 2 and 1.
H. E. Hart (scr.) defeated J. L. Hamilton (scr.) by 3 and 2.
A. W. Baker (—9) defeated C. A. Revaz (—8) by 3 and 2.
L. Margolionth (—7) defeated R. P. Scott (scr.) by 4 and 2.
F. A. Breul (—9) defeated C. F. Brandenburg (—9) by one up.
T. K. Fordyce (—3) defeated E. Ferrers Nicholson (scr.) by 3 and 1.
W. Nicoll (—7) defeated W. Fraser (—5) by 5 and 3 after a tie.

HANDICAP POLO AT UMBALA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

UMBALA, Mar. 21.

The final of the Hodson's Horse Challenge Cup Polo Tournament to-day was won by the 8th Hussars, B. team, who beat the 9th Hods... Horse by six goals, plus two goals h... to three goals.

OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS.

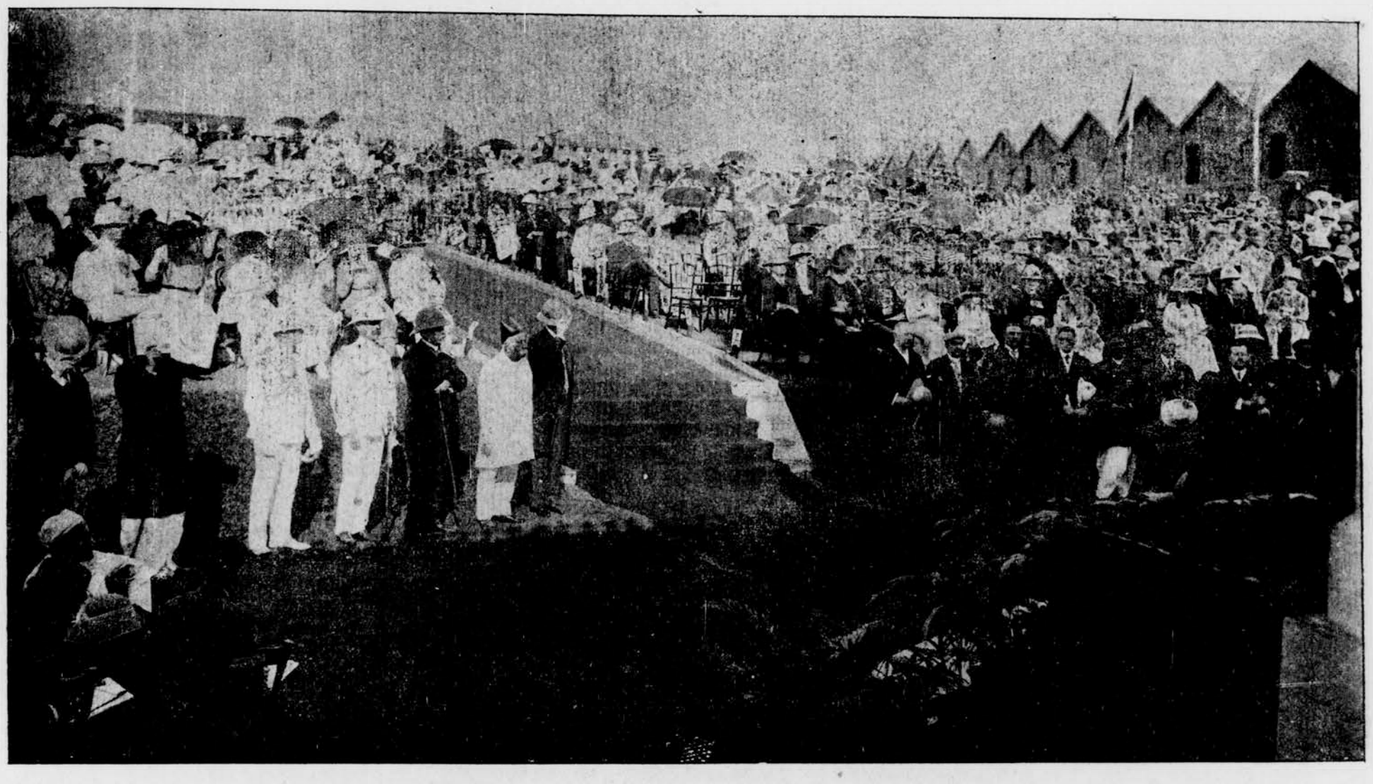

Photo by Messrs. Vernon & Co.

Listening to the Viceroy's reply to the Port Trustees' Address the Members are seen standing in the front row.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. F. M. Sprott leaving the Lhassa after the "Ribbon Ceremony."

THE GARDEN PARTY.

Photo by Messrs. Vernon & Co.

Scene in the grounds.

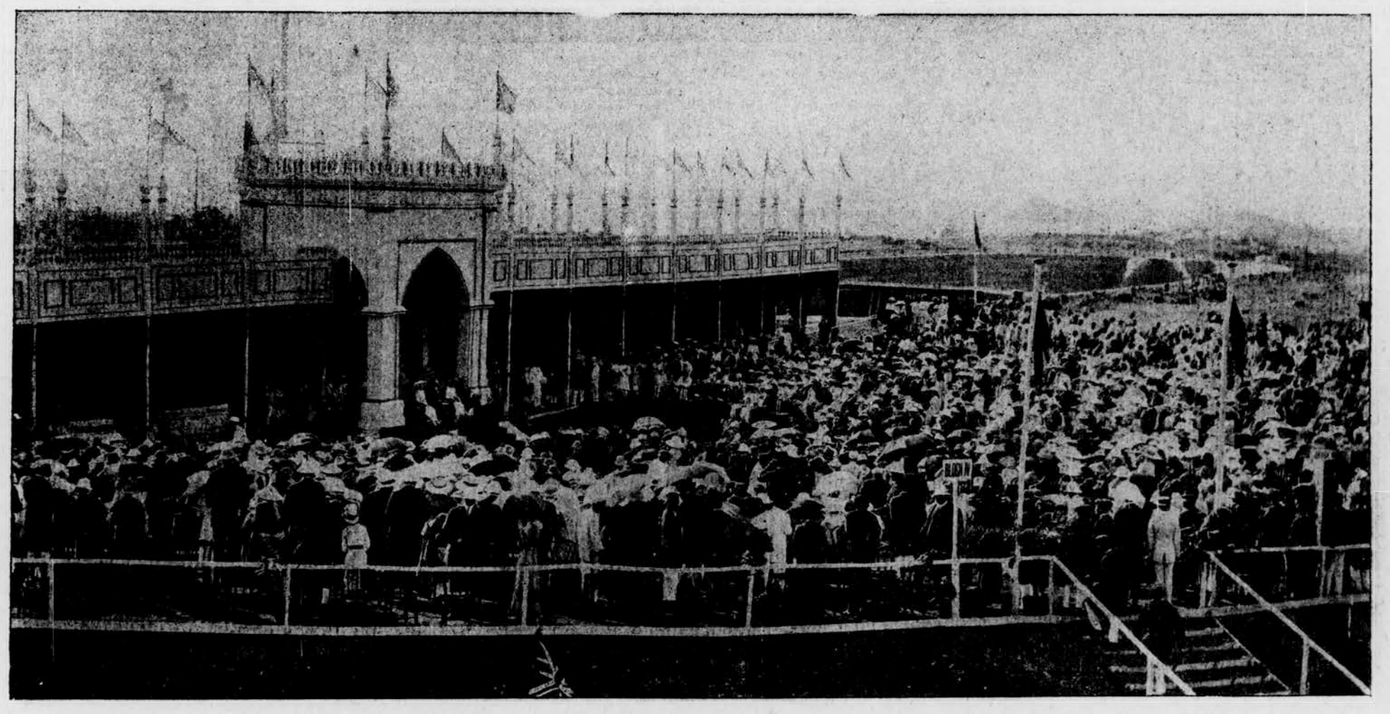

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

General view of the pavilion and reserved enclosure during the reading of the Address and the Viceroy's reply.

BOXING CONTEST FOR £ 6,000.

JEANETTE BEATS CARPENTIER ON POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 22.

"Joe" Jeanette yesterday defeated the Frenchman Georges Carpentier on points in a fifteen rounds contest for stakes amounting to six thousand sterling.

Carpentier was exceedingly clever, but blows made little impression on his heavier opponent. Carpentier floored the negro in the first round, owing to the latter slipping.

Thereafter, the contest was even, the men clinched frequently. Carpentier tired in the last few rounds as the result of Jeanette's steady, hard hitting.

INMAN LEADING IN BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

A RECORD BREAK OF 744.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 22.

In the Billiards Championship match at Holborn Hall, Inman was ahead yesterday evening, leading, in a game of 18,000 up, by 9,000 to 7901. Inman made a record Championship break of 744.

LONDON, March 21.

A match between Reece and Inman for the Billiard Championship is extremely close, the score this afternoon being Reece, 6,597, Inman 6,248.

A frontier correspondent states that the old feud between the sections of Powindahs has broken out afresh in the Ghazni district. Nasur and Kharat tribesmen have gathered in order to attack Suleiman Khel now on their annual return journey from India. Serious fighting is expected.

At the second annual meeting of the Madras Ladies' Branch of the Hindu Marriage Reform League, Mrs. Sadasiva Iyer, wife of the Hon. Justice. T. Sadasiva Iyer presided and delivered an able speech on the evils of early marriage, making several humourous remarks, in describing the absurdity of young children taking upon themselves the vows of matrimony. The large audience of ladies entered into the spirit of the discourse and cheered the speaker at intervals. Sister Subhar Lakshmi Ammal read an excellent paper of her own composition on the Evils of the Dowry System, and many mothers desired to sign a pledge that they would not ask any dowry for their sons nor allow them to demand it. Miss Tenant also addressed the meeting.

PARSI CRICKET.

BARONET CLUB PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The annual social gathering of the Baronet Cricket Club and the distribution of prizes to the players of the S. S. Shield took place on Saturday, Mr. K. B. Limboowalla presiding in the absennce of Dr. M. E. Pavri, President of the Club.

Mr. D. M. Daboo, acting Honorary Secretary, read the Managing Committee's report, from which the following are extracts:—

"The Managing Committee has great pleasure in submitting their report under office, and are glad to record the steady progress made by the Club during the period, with the hearty cooperation unity, and friendliness of the members.

As regards the number of members on the roll, the Committee is very happy to shew an increase over the last year viz., 145 against 129. The Billiard Table shows on the roll 25 members. We record with deep appreciation the most deserved services rendered to the club, both financially, as also with keen interest in its management by our worthy Vice-President, Mr. K. B. Limboowalla, without whose valuable co-operation, we regret to have to admit we would be many points to the rear.

THE PRIZE—WINNERS.

The Trustees of the K. B. Limboowalla gold medal fund have decided to award the same this season to Mr. J. S. Warden, for his brilliant display with the leather, and to Mr. M. D. Parakh, for his successful batting achievements. In addition to this, prize souvenirs are also to be awarded from subscriptions raised to Messrs. Warden, Parakh, D. Driver, M. Reporter, S. Madon, Pochkhanawalla, Rajah, Nagporewalla, B. Mistry, Bhappoo, and P. Chinoy.

Mr. Limboowalla moving the adoption of the report eulogised Dr. Pavri's services to Parsi cricket.

The motion was carried.

Office bearers for the year were then elected. Dr. M. E. Pavri was re-elected President; Mr. Limboowalla, Vice-President; Mr. Daboo Secretary; and Mr. A. F. Divecha, Ground Captain.

The Chairman then gave away the prizes A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE VARSITY BOAT RACE.

CREWS ROW THE FULL COURSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.

Cambridge rowed the full course to-day in 19 minutes 19 seconds. The conditions were good.

Oxford to-day rowed over the full course in twenty minutes and thirty seconds, in sleet and mist.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

ENGLAND (16 PTS.) BEAT SCOTLAND (15PTS.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.

In the International Rugby Football match between England and Scotland played at Edinburgh, the former won by 16 points to 15.

The conditions for the Rugby International Match were ideal, and a record crowd was present. The play was most strenuous and most keen throughout. Will scored a try for Scotland, Lowe equalising, the score at half-time being three points all. On resumption, Huggar gave Scotland lead with an unconverted try, but Lowe got over twice for England and Harrison converted on each occasion. Poulton then scored a try for England. Will again crossed for Scotland and Turner goaled. Later Bowie, the Scottish half back, dropped a goal. Final scores:—

England—16 pts. (two tries and two goals —3, 5, 5, 3.)

Scotland—15 pts. (two tries, one drop-goal and a goal—3,3,5,4.)

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS

Favourite Pens throughout all India & the East. Their points—fine, medium, bread—are cut with the correct slant to ensure smoothness and neatness in writing

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Mr. MANILAL B. UDANI, M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visits the Memon General Hospital in Jackeria Musjid Street at 12 noon.

B. L. H. Camp, at Santa Cruz, closes.

Inspection by H. E. the Governor of the King Edward Institute, Clare Road.

Lord Willingdon lays the foundation-stone of the Booth Memorial Buildings, Ripon-Road and Sankli Street Junction, 5-15 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society, Annual Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Drawing of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

Bai Ratanbai Panday School Prize Distribution, Tardeo, 5-30 p.m.

Indian Cement Company, adjourned meeting, Navsari Building, 4-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 24.

Countess of Dufferin Fund, Annual General Meeting, Government House, 4-30 p.m.

Laying the foundation-stone of the Bombay Sanitary Institute, by H. E. the Governor, Princess Street, 5 p.m.

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, "H. E. the Governor," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.

Chamber of Commerce: Last Day of Balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port, 10 to 4.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Annual General Meeting, 4 p.m.

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, "H. E. the Governor," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-9 p.m.

His Excellency visits the Improvement Trust's office, 8 a.m.

Lady Willingdon visits the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 12-15 p.m.

His Excellency Dines at Orient Club, 8-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 26.

Meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society, Government House, 5 p.m.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, "H. E. the Governor", Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 27.

Lady Willingdon visits the Cama Hospital, 12-45 p.m.

His Excellency dines with officers of B.V.R. (Bombay Club) 8-15 p.m.; annual prize giving at Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 28.

Lady Willingdon visits Bai Sakarbai Hospital 5-30 p.m.

His Excellency attends annual dinner of the Light Horse, Taj Mahal, 8-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Howitt-Phillips Dramatic Co., Royal Opera House 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, CIiiEi., V.D. Commanding.
Mar. 23.

26. Arms. All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

265. Prize Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 27th instant, at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time). The prize distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters.
Dress Officers.—Mess Dress, White. N. C. Officers and Volunterrs. Mess Dress or uniform with Caps.

266. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing any company daily up to Tuesday 31st instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are expected to do so before the 31st instant and may attend on any of the above dates.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.
Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonmer V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play thef ollwoing programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master ,this evening at 6 p.m.

March .....El Abanico.....Javaloyes
Overture .....Poet and Peasant .....Suppe
Valse .....Comedie d'Amour .....Colin
Selection .....Haddon Hall .....Sullivan
Song (Cornet Solo) .....Goodbye .....Tosti
Melodies from ...The Dollar Princess...Leo Fall
Two Step .....Ghosts ..... Dunkels

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL

The annual sports of the Elphinstone High School will be held in the school compound on Wednesday at 4 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah will preside.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Anchor Line's s.s. Circassia is due to arrive here to-night with the following passengers.—Miss Gentrey, Mr. W. N. Green, Mrs. G. Worsley, child, infant, nurse and ayah.

GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE DADAR.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Institue was held last week in the school compound nicely decorated for the purpose, under the presidentship of Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. (retd). Most of the leading men of Dadar were also present.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Seventeen attacks and fifteen deaths from plague and three attacks and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday. There were no cases of cholera. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—Middle and Lower Colaba 1, Mandvi 1, Dongri 3, Bhuleswar 2, Girgaum 1, Mazagon 2, Tardeo 1, Byculla 3, First Nagpada 1, and Parel 2. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 124, as compared with 111 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 128 in 1912.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE ENGAGEMENTS

The following engagements for the week ending 28th March, have been announced:—

Monday, 23rd—Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visits the Memon Hospital at 12-15 p.m.

Their Excellencies lay the foundation-stone of the Salvation Army's William Booth Memorial at Sankli Street, Agripada, at 5-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 24th—His Excellency lays the foundation-stone of the New Bombay Sanitary Institute, at Princess Street, at 5 p.m. The Dufferin Fund Committee meet at Government House at 6-30 p.m. Their Excellencies attend the performance of He. E. the Governor by the Bombay A. D. C. Excelsior Theatre.

Wednesday, 25th—His Excellency visits the Improvement Trust Office at 8 a.m. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visits the Scottish Orphanage at 12-15 p.m. His Excellency dines at the Orient Club at 8-30 p.m. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attends the Royal Opera House performance "Under Two Flags" at 9-30 p.m.

Thursday, 26th—Meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society at Government House at 5 p.m.

Friday, 27th—Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visits the Cama Hospital at 12-15 p.m. His Excellency dines with officers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Bombay Club) at 8-15 p.m. and attends the prize distribution of the same Corps at the Town Hall at 9-30 p.m.

Saturday, 28th—Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visits the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for animals at 5-30 p.m. His Excellency dines at the annual dinner of the Bombay Light Horse at the Taj Mahal Hotal at 8-30 p.m.

ANNIVERSARY OF WADIA CHARITIES.

The anniversary day of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia's charities was celebrated in the Shahajan Baug, Government Gate Road, Parel the property of the deceased's mother, the late Bai Motlabai on Saturday evening in the presence of a large gathering presided over by the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.

A very large number of Parsi orphans were fed and sweets were distributed among non-Parsi children.

The Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy read a very long but interesting report regarding the administration of the trust, and how amounts were spent after education and among people in distress.

Sir Basil Scott distributed prizes to the children and in bringing the proceedings to a close welcomed the step of the trustees in publishing the report of a private trust and hoped that the trustees of other private charities would follow their example.

JEWISH LAW OF DIVORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

An interesting suit, the first of its kind in the Calcutta High Court, has been filed in which a Jewish lady seeks a direction on her husband to grant her a bill of divorce which according to Jewish law, it is understood, only the husband can grant and nobody else.

An application in connection with this suit was made at the High Court yesterday before the Master on behalf of the respondent in the suit brought by Rebecca Muzzletobe Solomon against E. M. E. Solomon for leave to file his client's written statement as well as his affidavit of documents.

The application was granted.

THEFT OF SPECIE IN TRANSIT.

STATION-MASTER ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The District Magistrate of Nattore has delivered judgment in the case in which A. N. Scott and two of his servants were tried on a charge of theft of a box of specie.

Scott was the stationmaster of Saraghat on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. It was alleged he removed a box of specie, the property of a Marwari, from the station platform to his private residence. The police searched his house and found an empty box in an unused godown of his house which was accessable from outside. The defence was that the thieves after extracting money kept the box there.

The Magistrate acquitted all three accused.

A riot at the village Kalia in the district of Jessore is reported. It seems that on receipt of information that there was a likelihood of a breach of peace over a quarrel between two village factions in respect of the erection of certain buildings, two sub-inspectors and a number of constables came to the village and raided the house of the ringleaders. A fight ensued between the police and it is said that a number of persons were more or less hurt and one fatally. The District Magistrate is on the spot making enquiries.

DEPARTURE OF LADY HARDINGE.

Photo by Mr. E. C. W. Michael.

Going on Board the Launch.

Photo by Mr. E. C. W. Michael.

Lord Hardinge responding to a salute.

PRESIDENT WILSON,

FIRST YEAR OF HIS OFFICE.

To-day March 1 is the first anniversary of Mr. Woodrow Wilson's accession to the Presidency of the United States, writes Mr. Sydney Brooks in the "Daily Chronicle." For a year he has occupied the greatest office to which any human being can be elected; and he has occupied it, by universal admission, with distinction, practicality, and a rare, indeed a unique, measure of success. He can look back on a record of achievement already greater than his immediate predecessor was able to compass in the whole four years of his incumbency. He has disposed of two great questions that for more than a generation had baffled American statesmanship; he is now engaged in tackling a third with every prospect of scoring another triumph. He has kept his party together, quietly rules Congress with a power such as Mr. Roosevelt, for all his hectoring and indomitable vigour, never attained, and finds himself to-day the trusted and effective fulcrum of political thought and action, with a hold over the imagination and the affectionate interest of his countrymen that no President has exceeded and very few have ever rivalled.

THE INSTINCT FOR STATESMANSHIP.

That is no small accomplishment for a man who has spent 30 years in the lecture room, and who up to three years ago had had no first-hand experience of politics or administration. True, he had explored and expounded and written about and lectured on both subjects for the larger part of his life, and with a discernment and suppleness that showed him to possess the true instinct for statesmanship. But until he was nominated for the Governorship of New Jersey in 1910 he had never taken part in a contested election; and until he assumed office at Trenton on the first day of 1911 he had never seen, and still less had he superintended, the working of the political and governmental machine from the inside. The 20 months or so that he spent in restoring to New Jersey the means of self-government, no doubt, taught him much; but he was still looked upon by most of his fellow countrymen as an amateur in politics when he stepped into the White House a year ago. To-day after 12 months' experience of his quality and capacities a good many Americans must be wishing that they had more amateurs of his stamp in their public life.

I had seen Mr. Wilson when he was Governor of New Jersey, and four months ago I spent an hour with him in the White House. The executive mansion has undergone a good many changes since I first entered it nearly 20 years ago, but it never seemed to me so truly an executive mansion and so little like a hotel corridor as when I was admitted to it last November. There was an order, dignity, and an air of quiet but unresting efficiency about it such as I had not encountered before; and it was all carried to its highest point of interest and impressiveness in the President's room and in the President himself. One felt oneself at once in an atmosphere of serenity, method and precision, and in the presence of a man who was rather sternly giving himself up to his prodigious task, who had neither time nor words nor emotions to waste, and who was master of himself and the situation.

In appearance President Wilson curiously resembles Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. One might describe his features as an elongated, Americanised edition of Mr. Chamberlain's. The mouth is a shade more sensitive and mobile, the eyes a trifle larger and more charged with mirth, the lower jaw appreciably longer; but the general contour and effect are virtually the same with the advantage perhaps of a more forcible and business-like air on Mr. Chamberlain's side, and of a greater charm and reflectiveness, more intellect and refinement on Mr. Wilson's. There are other and more important points that the two men have in common. Both see with a piercing distinctness; both are intolerant of haziness and insistent upon realities; both have within them a strong instinct for leadership of a highly personal and autocratic kind.

AN AUTOCRATIC RULE.

One has, indeed, to go to Washington to realise how much of an autocrat Mr. Wilson is, or is believed to be. He is President of the United States to an extent that no man has ever been in times, of peace. Congress follows his lead without a murmur. He is virtually the acting mayor of the city of Washington. He sees fewer people than any President before him. The daily public audiences that take place in his private secretary's office are over, and done with in a bare five minutes. People say that there has never been a President who gives so little of his confidence, who offers so few handles to the sort of personal gossip that the American public loves to assimilate, who goes his own way with such complete indifference to what may be said or thought about him, who treats all who gain access to him with such impartial, though courteous, brevity, who so deliberately isolates himself from the social life of Washington, and who, except for golf and the theatre, allows himself so few relaxations, and is so sparing of points of contact with the common run of American humanity.

To Washington the President is a good deal of an enigma. The average Congressman hardly knows at all how to take him. He is a phenomenon new to American experience. He belongs, in fact, much more to the class of public men we are accustomed to in England than to the class that has hitherto prety well dominated American affairs. He is nearer to Lord Morley, Mr. Balfour, Lord Bryce, Lord Haldane, and the late Professor Butcher than to such typically American politicians as Cleveland, McKinley, or Bryan, or even to such rather exceptional men as Roosevelt and Taft. That is to say, he is primarily a scholar, a student, a political philosopher, a vigorous, illuminating and untramelled critic and observer of Governments and institutions rather than what Americans, with unconscious irony, are pleased to call "a practical politician."

ADMIRED AND FEARED.

His career, his outlook, his nature and the workings of his mind are all alien to the normal political experience of Washington and the Capital. The ordinary Senator and Reprsentative are as much embarrassed in his presence as a schoolboy in the presence of the head master. They are conscious of an intellectual inferiority, of a narrower point of view, of the limitations in their knowledge, of less elevated purposes and motives, of an almost entire ignorance as to how things will strike him. His very politeness, which is unvarying, seems to add to their confusion. They soon learn that he cannot be rushed, that when convinced that he has right and justice on his side he is immovable, and that arguments which influence most men, including some of his predecessors, seem strangely enough to have no effect upon him. And by now they have discovered, too, that he usually carries his point, and that if they will but follow his lead all will be well with the party and the country. But at the same time there is always this lack of real sympathy and comprehension and of a common intellectual meeting ground. The President is not personally popular with the legislators at the other end of Pennsylyania-avenue; but they admire him, are afraid of him, and obey him, without quite knowing why.

One might suppose from all this that there is something in the President's manner of the frigidity or of the even more terrible geniality that is popularly associated with the professorial type. Nothing of the kind. A less "donnish" man one could not wish to come across. His rich, clear flow of talk is flecked with a sunny and spontaneous humour that is part of the very fibre of his being. There is not the least suggestion of infallibility about him, or of pretentiousness, or of superiority or of intellectual arrogance. It is simply that he has come into national politics with an endowment of reading, culture, and philosophy that is exceedingly rare in American public life. His politics are the politics of ideas and measures, while the politics of most Congressmen are the politics of personalities, the committee room, and the next election. He is thinking of the nation and its needs while they are thinking of the jobs and how to build up a personal following. On the larger issues of public policy they for the most part are muddle-headed Saharas of clap-trap, while he, with an intelligence aflame with ideas yet scientifically cool and keen and honest in its processes, has thought things out, and is accustomed to look before and after.

There is no stiffness in President Wilson's mental equipment; he has the gift of learning and the higher gift of acknowledging his mistake; but one has sometimes seemed to discern, especially in his handling of the Mexican problem, a certain want of elasticity in his moral temperament and judgments. A man or unbeding integrity and of an ardent and exalted character, always in instinctive touch with the finer things of life, he finds it difficult at times to reconcile himself to the necessary compromises of politics, and to avoid finding a point of conscience in every crisis. This, it need hardly be added, is another reason why the President and the ordinary Congressman sometimes fail to see eye to eye.

COLLEAGUES FOR NATIONAL WELFARE.

As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Wilson has thus far had very little need to compromise. He has imposed his views upon Congress up to the present with decisive and dictatorial success, but he has done it by argument and conference and reasoning, and not by the more violent and less productive methods that came natural to Mr. Roosevelt. From the first Mr. Wilson quietly took it for granted that the President should not merely "recommend" to Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," but should share in the task of preparing them. Instead of regarding Congress as a hostile body to be coerced into submission or cajoled into compliance, he has publicly referred to its members as his "colleagues" in the task of law-making. It is as colleagues, on a committee of national welfare, with himself in the chair, and using a chairman's initiative, that he has approached and treated them. His reversion to the old custom of reading in person the Presidential Messages to Congress and his frequent presence at the Capitol for consultation with senators and representatives have been further evidence of his conviction that both the Executive and the Legiclature stand to gain by a closer association, and that the division which has hitherto existed between them, and, indeed, the whole system of government by watertight compartments, has been carried to a point not far short of stultification.

One result of his methods is that the American form of government is acquiring a smoothness and flexibility it has hitherto lacked. Another is that both the principal measures of the past session—the measures revising the tariff and reforming the banking and currency system—bore in not a few of their most important clauses the stamp of his personal views, and that he was the main driving-force behind both of them in their progress through the Legislature. A third and not less significant result is that he has impressed himself upon the public mind of America as a President who not only presides, but leads and inspires. The country relishes his unostentatious yet extremely dramatic originality and trusts him implicitly.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

The star film this week at the Olympia Picture Palace is "Atlantis," which vividly recalls the terrible tragedy of the loss of the "Titantic" in Mid-Atlantic Life on a huge Atlantic liner, the sinking of the mammoth steamer, the panic-stricken passengers, the frenzied rush to the boats and the final picture of the Great Silent Tomb have been very faithfully screened.

The Deputy Commissioner of Chaibassa convicted Mr. Ottocloose, a German foreman in the power house of the iron works at Sakchi of assaulting a Mahratta Brahman assistant and fined him Rs. 50.

ROY... HOWITT-P... "...

An excellent hou... formance of "Raffles"... lips Company on Satu... piece was received wi... "Raffles" is not an intell... sents no social problem, it... no sex puzzle to solve, nor ... ever soar to epigrammatic he... is more the less a play that ... enjoy without giving hostages ... respect. It offers in fact, like ... from which it is adapted, a good ... ing sensation, and it is only uncon... in the sympathy it asks from the au... —and readily gets.—for the character ... burglar, who happens to be a jolly ... fellow and a great slow-bowler,—who is ... much of a gentleman to be confounded wit... ordinary criminals. Mr. Howitt is a somewhat different Raffles to the ones we have been accustomed to. He sticks to his characteristic nonchalant method and in doing so, we think loses much of the attraction of the part; his method too seems to infect the whole Company, with the result that the most exciting scenes do not go with the "snap" and thrill that they ought to have. Otherwise the outstanding performances on Saturday night were those of Miss Godart as Mrs. Vidal and Mr. Lawson as the burglar Crawshay. Both were excellent character studies and played with admirable force and judgment. Mr. Reith was good as Bedford, the American detective, but rather over-noisy.

To-night "Diplomacy" is to be repeated. This is a piece in which the Company are seen at their best and will no d ubt bring a full house.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The merry days of the Excelsior Revue are over for the present and this week the theatre will be given up after dinner each night to the Bombay A. D. C. On Saturday and last night the Company who have provided such excellent fun for the patrons of the theatre during the last few weeks appeared in a "Revue of Revues",—that is to say they put all the best things of their repertoire into one show, and the result, it need hardly be said, was a splendid evening's entertainment. It is very distressing to think that we are to see no more of all these attractive performers as one Company. Few variety entertainers have earned such popularity,—and so well deserved it,—as the two Malfes, the Melbournes, Miss Reina Selma and Mr. Low James, but Bombay play-goers will live in hopes of seeing them all again some day. Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. McGrath, we need not weep over, as they are, it is understood, in the way of being permanent fixtures,—and very agreeable ones.

The picture programme this week includes some excellent views of the opening of the new docks taken by Vernon's studios, and some of the clever lightning cartoons that have proved so great an attraction.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

The fine band of the Sherwood Foresters played an excellent selection of music in the garden of Green's Restaurant on Saturday night. The Restaurant and garden were crowded and those who came for dinner found an unusually good *table d'hote*, in addition to an unusually good band. To-night, by permission of the Gramaphone Company, an auxetophone concert is, to be given at Green's, the programme consisting entirely of the most recent "celebrity" records.

AMERICA INDIA CINEMA.

"The Tiger Lily," an attractive animal drama, drew crowded houses on Saturday night at the America-India Cinema. It is a very clever production in which a trained Bengal tiger plays a principal part, and is full of exciting episodes. The weekly "Gaumont's Graffic" and a couple of comics make up an interesting programme.

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1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	,,	24,77,000
31st July	,,	52,35,000
31st December	,,	1,04,00,000

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CARMICHAEL.—March 5th, at Exmouth wife of H. C. Carmichael, Oonoogaloya, Kotmale, of a son.

MINETT.—At Dantra House, Apollo Bunder, on the 20th March, the wife of H. F. Minett, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SIRDAR DYAL SINGH.— March 6th, at Amritsar Sirdar Dyal Singh, Mill Owner and Municipal Commissioner, Amritsar.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 23, 1914.

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

We stated on Friday that there could be no doubt as to the warmth and cordiality which Bombay would extend to the Viceroy, and it is gratifying to be able to record that that prediction has been justified in the highest degree. Unfortunately the reception of a Viceroy in a great city like Bombay cannot, by the exigencies of the moment, be associated with those popular demonstrations of the masses which distinguished the King's visit to India, and which, there is no doubt, would have been accorded to Lord Hardinge had the occasion permitted. It is a source of keen regret to every self-respecting Indian that a Viceroy, whose sympathetic, bold and far-seeing statesmanship has won in an unprecedented degree the respect and affections of the people, should have to make his public progress through almost empty streets. And none, we feel assured, regrets more than Lord Hardinge himself the necessity of the strict precautions which precluded the vast mass of the common public from testifying their respect for the Viceroy, both as the direct representative of the King and in his own person. But though the adherents of "the cult of assassination" may be, and are, only a handful of people, the undoubted fact of their existence, and the tragic event at Delhi in December, 1912, make it essential that these precautions should be taken; and, as long as there is the possibility of a single miscreant lurking amid a loyal community and waiting for an opportunity to repeat an attempt on the Viceroy's life, none will be found to resent every possible step that can be taken to prevent the repetition of such an abomination. But, if Lord and Lady Hardinge had to pass through almost empty streets on the majority of occasions, they came in contact with more than one great gathering of representative people. In the Town Hall on Friday morning, where was gathered the flower of the City,—a great assemblage that filled the hall in every part,—Lord and Lady Hardinge were accorded a reception, the warmth, earnestness and spontaneity of which could have left no doubt in their minds as to the regard in which they are held by the people of Bombay. This was no machine-made demonstration; it was not the formal applause of sycophants, with which we have been, unfortunitely, over familiar in Bombay. None who were present could have failed to be impressed with the fact that the large assembly were giving expression to a deep and abiding sense of gratitude to a Viceroy, who has been a bold, just and fearless champion of the interests of the people of this country, and who has not feared, in their behalf, to face, in his own words, "almost insuperable difficulties." And so it was throughout the brief period of the Viceroy's visit. Wherever Lord and Lady Hardinge came in contact with large gatherings of the community, such as at the Docks on Saturday morning, or at the Garden Party at Government House on Friday evening, the atmosphere was charged with the sympathy mutually felt on either side. All this can be said without subscribing to an entire approval of Lord Hardinge's Administration either in the past or present. There are many features of the policy of the Government of India at the present time, of which, as our readers are aware, we have found it necessary to speak in terms of strong criticism, and there is much,—very much,—yet in the permanent Administration to mend. But on broad grounds, for the many good and great things he has achieved, we can cordially subscribe to the wide approval with which Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty is regarded in this Presidency.

Not the least among the features which will cause the Viceregal visit just concluded to live pleasantly in the memory of the people of Bombay are the happy tone and the wise terms of the several utterances which His Excellency delivered in public. Lord Hardinge's speeches are always couched in a tone of sympathy and marked by simplicity and sincerity. In his reply to the Corporation Address these last two characteristics were especially notable. His admission of the need for and utility of fair criticism and reasonable opposition, and his charming expression of surprise that the Address had picked out the incidents that had met with approval, and turned a blind eye to possible deficiencies and mistakes, were the honest expressions of a man, who is modest and practical enough to realise that fallibility can reside in a Viceroy as well as in lesser mortals. The informed terms of approval in which His Excellency spoke of the work of a Corporation, which Bombay with justified egotism claims to be the most progressive municipal body in India, and his references in general to our municipal problems exhibited a sympathetic acquaintance with those problems that will be greatly appreciated. Lord Hardinge was not less happy in the speech which he delivered at the opening of the new Alexandra Dock, in which the tribute he paid to the Port of Bombay as holding "the first place among all the ports in Eastern waters" will not be disputed. In the proud place which Bombay thus occupies and with so splendid a future before her she has no need to look with jealous eyes on the development of her smaller neighbour in the North, or her greater one in the East, and if there is, as the Viceroy said, ample room in Western India for both Karachi and Bombay, there is also ample room in all India for the two great sister cities of East and West to advance and expand without the invidious comparisons which we are apt to see drawn by our contemporaries in Calcutta. Bombay, at any rate, is content with her own progress and does not look with jealous eyes at the great position which the ex-Capital occupies on the other side of India. But we do not detract from the value of the Viceroy's own words on this occasion, or the appreciation with which they were received, when we say that the chief feature of his speech was the surprise sprung upon his audience by the gracious messages which he had so happily obtained from His Majesty the King-Emperor and from Queen Alexandra. It is expressing no empty sentiment to say that the citizens of Bombay, well aware as they are of the solicitous interest with which the King-Emperor watches the welfare of his Indian Empire, will value and cherish the kindly message with which he has assisted at the inauguration of a great project which, to quote His Majesty's words, affords a just measure of the growing importance of Bombay, and "will" be an enduring monument of the spirit and enterprise of her citizens." Not less do those citizens appreciate and value the blessing sent "to this important undertaking" by the gracious lady whose name the new dock bears.

In his speeches in reply to the addresses presented to him by the commercial bodies on Saturday afternoon, the Viceroy dealt at length, and with all the attention and detail they deserve, with various important questions of financial and commercial importance, defending the policy of the Government and indicating the lines that policy will pursue in the future. These are controversial matters, and we prefer to leave the discussion of the important pronouncements made upon them by His Excellency for another day. But the business community will be grateful for the care and attention that the head of the Government has evidently bestowed upon their representations; and the length and sympathetic tone of the replies which His Excellency made, served to confirm the excellent impressions made by his visit. They indicate the existence of a living touch with the vast problems which are so vitally important to the great commercial communities of the provincial capitals, and constitute an assurance, so far, at any rate, as the Viceroy is concerned, that the removal of the Imperial Government to Delhi has not resulted in that aloofness from the pressing commercial problems of the day, which was so lugubriously prophesied in some quarters.

THE ULSTER ALARM.

We would repeat once more that it is necessary to accept all the sensational reports that are coming to hand day by day in regard to the Ulster crisis with caution. Reuter apparently proceeds on the principle that the best plan is to give us everything that is going, and this imposes on the reader the duty of sifting and judging for himself what may or may not be believed. In some instances the contradiction follows so quickly that it is printed with the *canard* itself, and in such cases there should not be any fear of the public being misled. To-day's telegrams, for instance, contain many sensational statements as to the rumoured refusal of officers to take their troops to Ulster, soldiers throwing down their guns and exclaiming "We will not have Home Rule," and wholesale resignations at Aldershot and the Curragh. But as to all this we have the unqualified statement of Colonel Seely's secretary, coming straight from the War Office, that "every order has been implicitly obeyed," and the further announcement that the measures taken in Ulster are merely precautionary to guard against any attempt to seize arms and ammunition. It need not be supposed therefore that the situation as yet, is such that we may expect an imminent collision between the King's troops and Sir Edward Carson's levies. There is yet time for much to happen,—time for Mr. Bonar Law and his colleagues to realise the tragedy that they may bring about by encouraging their friends in Ulster to believe that they can successfully defy the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

Notes of the Day.

The Viceroy and the Police.

During the two days that His Excellency the Viceroy was in Bombay, the members of all branches of the City Police Force had an exceptionally busy time, not only in carrying out the manifold arrangements in regard to the control of the traffic on the occasions of the many engagements which the Governor-General undertook in the short space of time in which he was here, but also in anxiety lest any hitch might occur which might mar the prooceedings. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and Messrs. Griffiths and Harker, Deputy Commissioners, were present at the majority of the functions and their organisation of the Police arrangements was admirable. Superintendents Walker, Cauty and Williamson, all had much extra work to look after as had Inspectors, Guider, Power, Fuller and many others who were transferred *pro tem* from their own sections. At Government House the Police officials, who were in the grounds throughout the Viceroy's visit had very little rest. Inspector Power represented the Bombay Police, while Inspectors Morris and Jeffreys were continually in touch with the Viceroy's movements, and were responsible for seeing that no one whose business was not legitimate and genuine, or who had not one of the exclusive passes to the inner circle where the Viceroy lived, should approach. A strong guard of police and soldiers guarded the sea approach to Malabar Point, being stationed at various points amongst the rocks and the cliffs. Although Lord Hardinge does not appear to desire assiduous guarding personally, he probably knows it is a necessary evil, and we understand that before leaving Bombay he expressed his wish that the Police Force should be congratulated on the manner in which they had coped with the heavy work imposed on them by Their Excellencies' visit.

Lord Kitchener.

Lord Kitchener, whose statue was unveiled on the Calcutta Maidan on Saturday by the Governor, Lord Carmichael, still remains one of the most discussed personalities in the Empire. No one can fail to recognise the measure and value of his work in India, where "K of K" was, for seven years an inspiration to the Army, but when one comes to examine his work in Egypt, we have great doubts as to whether his administration is really the great success that his admirers in the press would have us believe. Certainly Lord Kitchener has made himself lord and master of Egypt, ruling it with arbitrary authority. "The country to judge by the standard of agricultural prosperity is better off, and everything appears to be quiescent,—at any rate for the present. Lord Kitchener's policy appears to be as simple as effective. He exercises his authority in the main by the methods of "authoritative advice." He "advised" the Khedive to yield on the administration of the Kakfs, and the Khedive yielded. He has set his face against Nationalism and the National party has effaced itself, for the moment, by its leaders exiling themselves to Constantinople or Geneva. He has, in fact, abolished Egyptian statesmanship altogether, without as far as can be seen, providing any effective substitute, and today we see in Egypt that no Egyptian counts at all in the management of Egypt's business or the spending of Egypt's money. But there are occasionally ominous signs that all is not well. Sometimes a bitter passing gibe in a Khedivial organ, sometimes untimely manifestations of the forces of opposition in the new Parliament, which however, on the whole, is as yet inactive. At present indeed, every administrative measure is looked upon as emanating direct from Lord Kitchener.

Who can Replace Him?

In a graphic article in "The Nation" of the 7th instant," "H. W. M." (Mr. Massingham) presents some aspects of Lord Kitchener's work in Egypt. He asks: "Will he remain for ever?" and adds that when the inevitable day of going comes, "the peculiar sources of his influence,—influence over the Khedive, influence over the Administration, influence over the native mind,—go too. He is not a school of British statesmanship. He is a bluff soldier-man, with a genius to be himself and to lead others in the way of his will. His very bigness and burliness are a sort of talisman of power. What in our whole circle of public service is to replace this personality?" We think the Kitchener policy is bound to fail, It is not enough to keep the fellaheen contented, but outlets must be found for the aspirations of the "intellectuals." Lord Kitchener has failed to realise this essential fact, which in the future is bound to obtrude itself on the Egyptian Government.

Albanians in Peace and War.

According to Mr. E. J. Dillon, whose monthly contributions on "Foreign Affairs" in "The Contemporary Review" are so marked a feature of that periodical, the Prince of Wied has already begun to take lessons in Albanian, a language which is described as more ancient than Greek. Mr. Dillon describes M. Philip Nogga as the most accomplished representative of the Albanian race. M. Nogga has already given the Prince a most cordial welcome from the Albanian people and thanked him in their name for his heroic enterprise. M. Nogga maintains that the Albanians are as capable of scoring lasting success in the field of pacific enterprise as in the field of battle. "Warlike we certainly have been heretofore," he confesses, "but only in virtue of conditions which others created, and which we were powerless to modify. Europe misjudges us when it imagines that our bellicose instinct overrules all others. This is not the case. Our people are filled with a burning desire to develop the resources of the country, to promote agriculture, industry, and trade."

Sir Ronald Ross' Pension.

There is an interesting letter from Sir Ronald Ross in "The Nation" of the 7th instant, in which he flatly contradicts the statement often made that the man who discovers the cause or cure of cancer or the cure of tuberculosis. will make fortune. A man who confers such a boon on the community, declares Sir Ronald, will be more likely to die in the work-house! The knowledge of this disability, he says, debars hundreds of capable doctors from undertaking the more difficult investigations. Sir Ronald then goes on to tell the story of how the Government of India rewarded him for his researches in malaria.

> Two years ago I determined to undertake this forlorn hope in connection with my researches on malaria, carried out in India from 1891-1899, when I was an officer in the Indian Medical Service. I was advised that, as these researches had shown the method by which malaria—a disease which destroys in India alone over a million lives a year—is communicated from man to man, I might just possibly be entitled to receive a somewhat higher grade pension than the one which I now obtain from the Indian Government. In reply, I was told in a letter from the India Office, dated April 3rd, 1912, that "the Secretary of State for India-in-Council, while recognizing the value of your work in connection with the cause and prevention of malaria and allied diseases, regrets that he is unable to sanction the grant to you of a special additional pension from Indian revenues." This reply shows perfectly clearly that no discovery in connection with the great diseases which inflict such terrible wounds upon humanity is thought by British Governments to merit anything in the nature of special payment.

ULSTER CRISIS.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE.

THE KING'S ANXIOUS INTEREST.

LANDING OF TROOPS AT BELFAST.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON UNIONIST POLICY

"REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AT STAKE."

LONDON, March 20.

Activity in Ulster continues. Troops are arriving from the south, while two warships are stationed in the Dublin Bay.

The Natinlists at Derry have called a muster for Sunday.

SIR E. CARSON'S APPEAL.

Sir Edward Carson appeals to his followers not to yield to excitement. He exhorts all to proceed with peaceful business.

The guards at Curragh have been doubled because arms are missing.

It transpires that 800 volunteers mobilised in Belfast last night and guarded the residences of the Unionist leaders.

AN ULSTERITE CONFERENCE.

A prolonged Ulsterite conference is in progress at Belfast.

The military authorities are conferring at Dublin.

Great nervousness prevailing is causing depression on the Stock Exchange.

At various places in Ulster the troops were greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the Unionists. A detachment of the Ulster volunteers stood at salute as the Dorsets passed, many troops returning the compliment.

LONDON, March 21.

A detachment of 110 men of the Yorkshire Regiment went on board the warships in the Dublin Bay and sailed for destination unknown.

Subsequently a destroyer anchored in the Bay.

GOVERNMENT'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

Messrs. Birrell and Burns and Sir John Simon in speeches yesterday evening on the Ulster question emphasised that the Government would pass the Home Rule Bill undeterred by taunts or threats.

It is stated that the Cavalry at Curragh Camp have been armed with carbines instead of lances and swords.

Two naval training ships have arrived in the Dublin Bay.

Mr. Redmond has telegraphed to Derry insisting that the muster called for Sunday be abandoned; otherwise gravest injury will be done to the Nationalist cause.

It is reported that a number of officers at Aldershot have resigned.

The papers are full of details of military movements towards Ulster which the Conservative papers assert indicate that the Government are in panic. The Liberals declare that they are the outcome of a well-considered plan on instructions of the Army Council prepared some time ago.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

A sensational development is the rumour that a number of officers at Curragh Camp have resigned as a protest against their regiments being ordered to Ulster. The "Morning Post" asserts that all the officers of the Third Cavalry Brigade have resigned. The paper says that Colonel Seely's secretary questioned on the subject, replied that the War Office had received similar rumours and that appropriate action would be taken.

According to the "Daily Mail" it was stated at the War Office that rumours had been received of a few resignations and that these were being dealt with. The "Daily Mail" states that on the receipt of the rumours Messrs. Asquith and Churchill and Colonel Seely conferred with the War Office staff yesterday evening and that subsequently Mr. Churchill summoned Admiral, Prince Louis of Battenberg to the Admiralty.

COLONEL SEELY IN AUDIENCE WITH THE KING.

Mr. Churchill and Colonel Seely held a conference at the War Office to-day and afterwards Colonel Seely had audience with the King at Buckingham Palace. It transpires that various Ministers were deliberating together at a very late hour last night. Mr. Asquith will remain at Downing Street this week-end instead of going down to the country.

Two destroyers landed 150 troops at Carrickfergus to-day.

LORD ROBERTS IN AUDIENCE WITH THE KING.

There has been constant exchange of visits between the Cabinet Ministers. Lord Stamfordham also called on Mr. Asquith and remained half-an-hour. Lord Roberts had audience with the King during the day and afterwards conferred with Sir John French at the War Office.

ARMY OFFICERS' THREAT.

A number of officers in the South have written to their friends in Belfast that they will resign if they are ordered to Ulster. A telegram from Curragh reports that the removal of the mounted troops has been cancelled owing to the resignation of the officers. The War Office denies the report that it had issued the ultimatum to the officers in Ireland to serve or resign. It has, it is further stated, no information of the wholesale resignations. The executive of the War Office has been working day and night for some time.

RESERVISTS TO BE IN READINESS.

Rumours abound pointing to the most serious situation including the announcement that the artillery have been ordered to Ulster and that all the reservists have been instructed to be in readiness instantly to join the colours. Large bodies of armed police have left Dublin and special magistrates for Ulster have been sworn in at Dublin Castle. Instructions have also been given that the ordiance storemen in Ulster are to be searched as they leave work.

A gun-boat has arrived at Bangor, Ireland, and a destroyer at Kingstown.

ENTHUSIASM OF DERRY MEN.

A section of the Derry men persist in mustering to-morrow in spite of Mr. Redmond's advice to the contrary.

GRAVEST ISSUE SINCE THE DAYS OF THE STUARTS.

Speaking at Huddersfield Mr. Lloyd George said that the gravest issue had arisen since the days of the Stuarts. The representative government was at stake. If Liberalism flinched, it would be no longer fit to control the great empire. He emphasised the point that the Parliament Act was the charter of popular rights which the Tories were trying to abolish by force.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTE.

The Government would confront the defiance in the most resolute manner. He really doubted whether the majority of the Unionists desired a settlement of the Irish question, as then they would only have Tariff Reform and the Insurance Act left. They clung to the Irish question like a dying man to the plank.

PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT STORES AND AMMUNITIONS.

General Sir Arthur Paget has arrived at Curragh and negotiations are proceeding between the officers who have resigned and the army authorities. It is officially stated that the movement of troops to Ulster is purely precautionary to protect the stores of arms and ammunition and other Government property.

SIR JOHN FRENCH SUMMONED BY KING.

The King summoned Sir John French to Buckingham Palace to-night. His Majesty is watching the developments of the Ulster situation with anxious interest.

"WE WILL HAVE NO HOME RULE HERE."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" publishes a telegram from Belfast stating that when two companies of the Dorsets were paraded and notified that they were being transferred to quarters near the voulnteer manœuvring grounds, the men hurled their rifles on the barrack square and the sergeant saluted and exclaimed, "We will have no Home Rule here!"

RAILWAY TRAINS TO BE IN READINESS.

It is officially announced in Belfast that a special train ordered to convey troops from Curragh to Belfast was subsequently cancelled, no reason being given. It is stated at Aldershot that the South-Western Railway has been ordered to have trains in readiness to move ten thousand troops to Glasgow and other ports whence they may be transported to Ireland.

A SOLDIER SHOT.

A sentry shot a soldier, who, being late for the roll-call, was entering the barrack grounds at Newbridge by scaling the wall. The soldier is in a critical condition.

Colonel Seely had arranged to speak at Heanor, Derbyshire, this evening, but was detained in London. His secretary, Mr. Godfery Collins, M.P., spoke in his stead. He declared that it was the duty of all to support the civil power in the execution of their duties. Those who did not do so would be severely punished. "I have been to the War Office this morning," he added, "and am glad to say that every order has been implicitly obeyed."

QUESTION OF REFERENDUM AND COERCION OF ULSTER.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that in the course of the debate on the vote of censure Mr. Bonal Law nodded assent to Mr. Asquith's question as to whether the referendum and a majority for Home Rule would justify the coercion of Ulster. Some Unionists cried "No."

CLOSING OF COTTON MILLS IN EASTER WEEK.

DUE TO SMALL DEMAND FROM NEAR AND FAR EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association has recommended closing down the mills, spinning American cotton in the Easter week.

With reference to the closing of cotton mills, it is pointed out that the necessity for curtailing he production of the American cotton yarn is due to the smallness of demand in the last six months from the Near and Far East.

ELECTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE LABOUR VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Mar. 21.

The Labourite, Mr. Maginess, has won a seat in the Union Assembly by an overwhelming majority.

POLAR EXPEDITION.

ENGLAND AND SWEDEN TO BEAR COST EQUALLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

It is announced that an Expendition will start for the Pole in the summer of 1915 and will be absent for five years. Six scientists, of whom two are English, will accompany it. The costs will be defrayed equally by Sweden and England.

BRITISH NAVY IN PACIFIC.

NEW ZEALAND'S DEMAND FOR FULFILMENT OF AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, March 21.

Referring to Mr. Churchill's statement on the Navy, the Prime Minister said that he did not believe that the Anglo-Japanese alliance secured safety for Australasia and that they must have a British navy in the Pacific which would be a storm centre of future. If Great Britain did not perform her agreement and supply cruisers then New Zealand would build herself.

JAPANESE NAVAL SCANDAL.

REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT RELEASED ON BAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, March 21.

Mr. Pooley, Reuter's correspondent in Tokio, was released on bail amounting to £2,000.

Mar. 21

Mr. Pooley, Reuter's correspondent in Tokio, who was arrested in connection with the naval scandals, has been released on bail.

COLLISION BETWEEN FERRY STEAMER AND TORPEDO BOAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VENICE, Mar. 21.

The Ferry steamer has been raised and will be towed to the arsenal.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, March 21.

The Marquis di Salandra has finally formed a Coalition Cabinet after protracted efforts.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 21.

Senator Gasthier has been appointed Minister of Marine.

At a special meeting of the Patna Municipality, the Commissioners decided to accept the water supply scheme prepared by the Sanitary Engineer to the Government. The scheme will cost Rs. 13,60,000 to which the Government contributes six lakhs, and the Municipality one lakh to enable the scheme to be started this year. The Government will contribute the balance later. The Bankipore ward is excepted from the operations of the scheme as the new capital will have its own water works which will supply Bankipore.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

FINAL BUDGET FIGURES.

AMENDMENT OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

At Saturday's meeting of the Imperial Council Sir William Meyer presented the Budget in its final form. The alterations made are few and of no great importance. There will be a full dress debate on the Budget to-morrow.

Sir Reginald Craddock next introduced a third Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 21.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning, Sir Harcourt Butler presiding.

Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Bill to Amend the Code of Criminal Procedure Code 1898. He said there would be no general revision of the Bill, but it embodied many suggestions which had been made in recent years and would later on be referred to a strong Select Committee. Several members spoke on the Bill.

Sir William Meyer in presenting the Budget in the final form, explained that in the revised estimate for the current year the Imperial surplus would be raised by £159,000 and the Provincial deficit reduced by £139,000. In the budget of next year the Imperial surplus was now expected to be about £2,400 and there was a small reduction in the Provincial deficit.

The Council adjourned till Tuesday morning.

FINAL BUDGET FIGURES.

NO MODIFICATION OF FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

Sir William Meyer in presenting the budget for 1914-15, made a brief explanatory statement in the course of which he said: "The alterations which have been made in the figures of the Financial Statement are few and of no great importance. They involve no modifications of the financial proposals which I placed before the Council on 2nd March and all that I need do is to refer to the changes in the briefest possible manner. In our revised estimate for the current year we have made a few corrections, the not result of which is to raise the Imperial surplus by £1,59,000 and to reduce the provincial deficit by £1,39,000. The land revenue is coming in better than we expected in Burma and the Punjab and also so far as the current year is concerned in the United Provinces. Under this head a total improvement of £1,54,000 over our previous revised estimate is now anticipated of which the Imperial revenue will get £96,000 and the Provincial £58,000. The March sale of uncertified opium in Calcutta has resulted in an increase of £33,000 in the opium revenue. There is also a rise of £28,000 in the miscellaneous receipts in England. In view of our latest revenue returns we have made some reduction in the revised estimate of the excise revenue, but it is more than counterbalanced by improvements under to Customs and Forests. The total Imperial expenditure in the current year does not materially differ from our previous revised estimate, but in the Provincial section a further lapse of £75,000 is now anticipated, mainly under Education, Medical and Civil Works.

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET.

As regards the Budget of next year the Imperial surplus is now expected to be about £24,000 less than the preliminary estimate, and there is a small reduction in the Provincial deficit. The budget estimate under the land revenue has been reduced by £133,000 in the United Provinces where the deficiency in the winter rainfall will necessitate higher remissions than had previously been allowed for. The whole of this loss will fall on the Imperial for reasons which I have already explained in introducing the Financial Statement. In the operation of the guarantee system, on the other hand, some improvement is expected in the land revenue collections in the Punjab and Burma. Of this increase the Imperial will get £45,000 and the Provincial £54,000. On the whole the Imperial share of the land revenue has come down by £88,000 while the Provincial share has come up by £54,000. In view of the rise in the average price, which took place at the March sale of uncertified opium, we have decided to raise the estimate of the average sale price for the ensuing year from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,700 a chest and we have accordingly increased the Budget estimate of the opium revenue by £88,000. An expected decrease of £20,000 in army receipts is counter-balanced by an equivalent reduction in the total grant for railway services, the net provision for military services as a whole being thus kept unchanged. Provision has been made for an increase of £20,000 in the miscellaneous charges in England which has recently been advised by the Secretary of State. In the Provincial section the increase under the land revenue is already mentioned and a smaller improvement in the excise revenue are almost wholly counterbalanced by somewhat increased provision for expenditure made by some of the Provincial Governments.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Turning now to ways and means, I have no changes to record in the capital expenditure and none of any importance in receipts on Capital account. In consequence of the net improvement of about £3,00,000 in the revenue account in the current and ensuing years and of an increase in the net receipts from certain miscellaneous remittance transactions the total cash balance in our Treasuries in England and India at the end of 1914-15 will be about £5,00,000 more than our previous estimate. The remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills have been increased by £500,000 in the current year and the cash balance in our Treasuries in India is now estimated at about £12 1/3 million on the 31st March, 1915, the cash balance in the Home Treasury on that date standing at about £5 million.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

PROTEST AGAINST PIECEMEAL LEGISLATION.

In moving for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Court Fees Act, 1870, Sir Reginald Craddock said that the Bill which was made up of 143 clauses made no alteration in the main principles and construction of the Criminal Procedure Code. The object of the Bill was the revision and settlement of the points of doubt which had arisen since the last revision. The opinions which had been obtained from the Local Governments and the High Courts, would be examined and evidence sifted. There would be ample opportunity for a careful study of the clauses.

Mr. Achariar suggested that there were three Bills contemplating changes in the Code before the Council. They might be consolidated and examined together.

Malik Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana advocated the suggestion that the whole Code required changes and ought to be examined by a Committee.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malyia said that the Council was asked to vote for or against the Bill without knowing what the Bill was. He had drawn attention of this practice some time before and asked the Law Member to take note of the fact. He suggested that before putting a motion before the Council for its acceptance, hon. members ought to know what the motion actually was.

Rai Sri Ram said it was the third time in the course of the session that the Council had been asked to vote for amending the Criminal Procedure Code. He strongly opposed piece-meal legislation. It was better to have a Consolidating Bill.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea asked whether they were going to conform to a form or to give an intelligent vote. He was referring to the practice of the House of Commons when Sir William Vincent rose to a point of order saying: "This is the Governor-General's Council to make laws and regulations and not the House of Commons."

The President said the motion was quite in conformity with the practice of the Council.

Mr. M. S. Das also supported Mr. Achariar's suggestion.

AN IMPRACTICABLE PROPOSAL.

Sir Reginald Cradock explained that there were two methods by which Bills were brought before the Council. In one set of circumstances when there had been the special sanction of the Governor-General, the publication of the Bill was made before the subject was brought before the Council at all. In that case it was not necessary to make any formal motion for leave to introduce the Bill. Otherwise the practice was to move for leave for introducing. It was perfectly clear that hon. members who had not the Bill before them were unable to commit themselves to any definite expression of opinion. Consequently what generally happened was that the general principle of the measure was explained by the member who had moved for leave, and in regard to the general principles of the measure the members of the Council gave their *prima facie* opinion as to whether they approved that the Bill be introduced. That procedure he had followed that day.

Regarding Mr. Achariar's suggestion that the three Bills having reference to the Code should be taken together Sir Reginald Craddock said that the proposal was impracticable. The present Bill was merely to make certain minor amendments. The two other bills went much further.

The original motion was agreed to.

The Council adjourned till the 24th instant.

Sir Harcourt Butler reminded the members that on that day every member would be allowed twenty minutes to speak on the Budget.

FRONTIER LAWLESSNESS.

GOVERNMENT ACTION AGAINST RAIDERS

At to-day meeting of the Legislative Council Sardar Daljit Singh asked: (1) Has there been any increase in the number of raids by trans-frontier tribesmen in the North-West Frontier Province in the last six months; (2) what steps (if any) are being taken to protect the subjects of His Majesty in the aforesaid Province from such acts of aggression.

Mr. J. B. Wood replied as follows:—(1) There has been no marked increase in the number of raids by trans-frontier tribes in the North-West Frontier Province during the last six months. The impression that such has been the case is probably due to the publicity given in the press to the audacious outrages recently committed at Khairabad and Jehangira railway stations coupled with two raids by Bungwals in the Mardan sub-division and a raid at Takht-i-Bahi by the Kemankhel tribe; ((2) steps have been and will continue to be taken to protect the subjects of His Majesty from such acts of aggression. The Khairabad and Jehangira cases are being dealt with through His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan in whose territory the perpetrators reside and local measures have been taken to secure the safety of passenger trains travelling at night and to protect railway stations. On the 23rd February the Malakand Moveable Column proceeded into Buner territory and destroyed the villages of those tribesmen chiefly concerned in the Mardan case and a general blockade is now in progress against the Utman Khel tribe as a punishment for the deed committed at Mardan. A letter has also been addressed to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan on the subject of the Khost outlaws who are responsible for a number of outrages on the border.

At their meeting on Friday the Calcutta Municipal Corporation adopted a resolution reducing the amount of contribution to hospitals by Rs. 1,00,000 and reserved that amount for contribution to the hospital proposed to be attached to the School of Tropical Medicine.

GER... VI...

BILL IN... SU...

SHIPS TO B... GERMAN...

(REUTER'S TELEGRA...

LONDON,...

A Bill has been presented to ... stag authorising the Chancellor to ... with a German firm for regular mail ... services between the Far East, Aust... and the German possessions in the So... Seas in return for a maximum annual su... sidy of £65,000.

The services begin on October 1st. There will be a line to Hong Kong and Sydney. The sailings will be at intervals not exceeding four weeks. Another line will be to Singapore, New Guinea and Samoa, the sailings at intervals not exceeding eight weeks. There will also be a service between the German islands in the Pacific at intervals not exceeding three months.

The ships for the new mail services must be built in German yards.

COURT MARTIAL ON GERMAN MILITARY DUEL.

DETENTION IN FORTRESS AND DISMISSAL FROM SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

METZ, Mar. 22.

A Court Martial has sentenced Lieutenant St. George, who killed Lieutenant Haage in a duel recently, to two and half years' detention in a fortress and dismissed him from the service.

This refers to the duel fought between Lieutenant St. George and Lieutenant Haage of the same regiment. Lieutenant Haage, who was killed, was compelled by the rules of the Court of Honour to challenge Lieutenant St. George for the latter's behaviour to Lieutenant Haage's wife at a masked ball.

INSULT TO GERMAN TROOPS.

SEVERAL CIVILIANS IMPRISONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STRASSBURG, Mar. 21.

Several civilians have been sentenced to imprisonment and fines for insulting troops.

SEVEN RUSSIAN SPIES SENTENCED AT VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, March 21.

Seven Russian spies have been sentenced to several years' penal servitude. Two others were acquitted.

AUSTRIAN LOAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, March 21.

Owing to the propogation of Parliament due to the Czechs' obstruction and the impossibility of passing the loan it has been decided to issue fifteen years Treasury bonds to the amount of £15,500,000 by an Imperial decree.

QUETTA STAFF COLLEGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 21.

A party of twenty-four student officers from the Staff College, Quetta, will arrive at Karachi, by the Quetta, mail on the 24th instant under Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Sheppard, D. S. O.

The general staff party will be at Manora throughout the 25th.

On the morning of the 26th the party, will view instructional firing with shell by the 103rd Regular Battery, R. F. A., in the neighbourhood of Ghizree, and in the afternoon will go round the R. I. M. S. Hardinge, and inspecting the trooping arrangements at Kiamari wharves, leaving Karachi by the Quetta mail, on the morning of the 27th.

THE SIMLA STORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 21.

The damage done at Simla, by the wind and storm yesterday was less serious than at first reported. All telegraph wires have now been restored but some of the telephones are still out of order. No loss of life occurred.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT BY A NAGPUR BARRISTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 21.

It is stated that a notice has been issued by the Judicial Commissioner's Court on Dr. H. S. Gour, a leading barrister of Nagpur, to show cause why he should not be dealt with for contempt of court in connection with certain judicial proceedings. The case was fixed for hearing on the 26th instant.

VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

G OF THE NEW ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

ESSAGES FROM THE KING AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

LORD HARDINGE ON THE GROWTH OF BOMBAY.

THE FIRST PORT IN EASTERN WATERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY TO COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

His Excellency the Viceroy sprung a surprise on the people assembled for the opening of the Alexandra Docks on Saturday morning by reading messages of congratulations from His Majesty the King and Queen Alexandra. In his message King George said: "The new docks have been constructed on such a scale as not only to constitute Bombay one of the finest ports in the East, but also to afford a just measure of the growing importance of her commerce, and that of all India, and to be an enduring monument of the spirit and enterprise of her citizens."

Queen Alexandra, in her message, said: "The people of India may be assured that I take the greatest interest in all that concerns them and their welfare, and I send my blessing to this important undertaking."

The opening of the new docks was a most successful and interesting ceremony, and passed off without a hitch. It was attended by a very large number of people, and not the least interested of the spectators were many hundreds of coolies who have actually worked on the project, and for whom provision was made near the actual entrance to the docks.

At 1-30 Lord and Lady Hardinge went from the Apollo Bunder to the P. & O. steamer Macedonia, on which Lady Hardinge sailed for Home later; while His Excellency the Viceroy returned to Government House.

There in the evening, he received addresses from the Chamber of Commerce and the Native Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and at 5 o'clock he paid a visit to the Parel Laboratory.

At 11 p.m., His Excellency left Grant Road station by special train for Delhi,—and thus ended a crowded two days' visit to Bombay.

Saturday was a very busy day for His Excellency the Viceroy, a day which began only with the most important function of the visit—the opening of the Alexandra Docks—and finished late, when at 11 p.m., Lord Hardinge departed by special train for Delhi, and so completed a most strenuous two days. Between these functions His Excellency had little time for rest. In the early afternoon he saw Lady Hardinge off to England; at 4-30 he received two addresses of welcome, and at 5 p.m., he visited the Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel.

The opening of the Alexandra Docks was a function worthy of the great work which was commenced nearly nine years ago, and which is even now only partially completed. The ceremonial, necessarily a somewhat long and spectacular one, passed off in the most successful and pleasant fashion, and there was not the slightest hitch anywhere in a series of enlargements which might easily have been marred had not everything been very carefully planned.

AN ORNATE DAIS.

When the guests commenced to assemble they found everything in the dockyard as spick and span as hands could make it in a place where building is still going on. Running parallel with the Hughes' Dry Dock—which will give Bombay the distinction of possessing the second largest dry dock in the world—had been erected a very ornate dais. This dais, in white and gold, was in the style of the battlements of a mediæval castle, with minarates over every compartment, and from the points of the minarets small, red and yellow flags were waving in the morning breeze. In front, heavy crimson curtains, with gold tassels, were hung, and in the centre compartment were the seats for Their Excellencies—a huge state chair for Lord Hardinge and smaller chairs for Lady Hardinge and Lord and Lady Willingdon. Facing the dais was an amphitheatre for the spectators, with several hundreds of seats all numbered and reserved.

At number I berth, where the British India steamer Lhasa was to land her distinguished passengers, was arranged a small shamiana decorated in red and yellow which was the prevailing note in the decorations throughout the yard, and from here a red baize carpet was laid to the dais. All around small flags were waving and the dockyard presented a very gay appearance.

Prior to the ceremony a great many of the guests inspected with deep interest the addresses and casket which were later to be presented to His Excellency, and which were placed on a small table in front of the dais.

COOLIES' INTEREST.

Across the entrance to the Alexandra Dock a red and yellow riband was stretched being secured to ballards on either side. On the further side of the entrance lock a small wooden stand, with terraces of seats, had been erected for employees of the contractors and the Port Trust; and provision had also been made for the coolies and other workers, who have been engaged in the work of excavation, and in other departments of labour necessary for the actual construction of the dock. For more than an hour before the time fixed for the opening there had been a constant stream of these lowly people along the sides of the Alexandra Docks to the place near the entrance which had been reserved for them, and there must have been several thousands of them standing there when the Lhasa broke the riband and steamed slowly along the lock to the dock itself—a magnificent stretch of water with an area of nearly fifty acres.

AT APOLLO BUNDER.

About half-past seven o'clock all the Trustees except the Chairman Mr. F. L. Sprott, with a lady member of their respective families sailed by the Port Trust launch Rose for the S. S. Lhassa. A few minutes later, a stream of motor cars from Government House brought Lady Alington and the respective staffs of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor, followed in another car by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wellingdon. They were received by Mr. F. L. Sprott and conducted to a beautiful shamiana erected near the Bunder steps. Punctually at 8 a.m., the car containing Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge arrived at the bunder and Their Excellencies were received by the Governor and Mr. Sprott. The party then boarded the Government launch Diamond, which was kept in readiness and sailed for the S. S. Lhasa.

WAITING FOR THE LHASA.

At the docks, meanwhile, a very large number of guests had assembled, and were waiting with ill-suppressed eagerness and excitement for the appearance off the entrance of the Lhasa. At eight o'clock almost every one left the seats in the amphitheatre and went to the side of the Hughes' Dry Dock, from where the riband stretched across the entrance to the Alexandra Dock could be seen, and the efforts of the police officers to induce them to return to their seats were quite in vain. Everybody wished to see the riband broken and the dock actually opened, and recognising this, the police officers good-naturedly abandoned the attempt.

At about 8-15 some one said: "Here she comes," and looking out into the harbour one saw the familiar black and white banded funnel of the British India line steaming slowly up. But it was not the Lhasa; it was her sister ship the Linga bringing in the mails from Karachi. Soon afterwards, however, another vessel, gay with bunting, was observed coming across the harbour, and this time there was no mistake. It was the Lhasa, and she presented a very pretty sight as, beautifully handled, she sailed up to the docks.

THE RIBAND BROKEN.

As she got near to the entrance, and her bow drew the riband taut, some one commenced to give three cheers; while from across the way, as the riband was broken and the vessel entered the dock, there came cheers and the loud clapping of hands. Slowly and majestically the Lhasa made her way up the entrance lock to the running accompaniment of cheers from the employees on the stand as she passed them; and finally she steamed into the dock itself, looking empty now, but big and impressive, and giving one probably a better idea of its size than it will when it is crowded with shipping. As the vessel passed along the entrance lock the Viceroy could be seen in conversation with the Chairman of the Trust, the Hon. Mr. Sprott, who was evidently explaining to him the lay-out of the land.

No time was lost in making the vessel fast, and very shortly the party landed on the quay. Mr. Sprott presented Mr. Messent, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Savile, Deputy Engineer, and Mr. Wills, representative of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, the contractors; while Mrs. Sprott presented a beautiful bouquet of roses to Lady Hardinge. A guard-of-honour of men from the Swiftsure, the Sherwood Foresters, and the Boy Scouts, was drawn up on the quay, and after His Excellency had inspected the guard, Their Excellencies were conducted to the dais by the Chairman and Trustees. Lady Hardinge was attired in a gown of white lace trimmed with light blue ribbon, while Lady Willingdon was wearing a cream gown. Lord Hardinge had on a black frock-coat suit, while Lord Willingdon was in civil uniform.

When Their Excellencies had taken their seats, the Trustees of the Port ranged themselves in front, and Mr. Sprott, standing on the steps of the dais, read the address, and presented the casket.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy then replied. Speaking in a loud clear voice which carried to the very outskirts of the amphitheatre, His Excellency said:—

I am particularly glad that it should fall to me, at the invitation of the Bombay Port Trust, to open this fine new dock in Bombay, of which the foundation stone was so appropriately laid by His Majesty the King-Emperor, then Prince of Wales, in the year 1905. Bombay indeed may justly claim that it has a special connection with the Crown of England; for since it came first to the British Government as a Royal possession, it has welcomed the Prince of Wales as a visitor twice in recent history, and it was in Bombay that His Majesty first landed in India on the occasion of his memorable visit two years ago. You, in Bombay, gentlemen, are, I am sure, proud to recall how both the first and the most recent of your fine wet docks has sprung from the foundation stone laid by the heir to the Throne of the British Empire. The great Alexandra Dock, which is now ready for use, was commenced in the year 1905. Had its completion not been unfortunately deferred, it would, I know, have been the desire of the Port Trust to approach His Majesty with a view to his performing to-day's interesting ceremony on the occasion of his recent visit. Owing to unforeseen difficulties such a Royal opening was not possible. Instead it becomes my pleasing task to declare the great work, which was initiated in the Royal presence nearly nine years ago, open to-day.

But though our King-Emperor is not here in person I can truthfully say that he is present in spirit, for, when I informed His Majesty that I was about to perform this ceremony, he has sent me a message which he has asked me to deliver.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

These are His Imperial Majesty's most gracious words:—

"I rejoice at the happiness of completion of the great undertaking, of which as Prince of Wales I laid the first stone in 1905. The new docks which you are opening have been planned and constructed on such a scale as not only to constitute Bombay one of the finest ports in the East, but also to afford a just measure of the growing importance of her commerce and that of all India, and to be an enduring monument of the spirit and enterprise of her citizens. I desire you to convey to all those who have shared in labours of accomplishing this noble design and to those who represent the great commercial interests, whose uses and convenience will be served by it, the expression of my warm congratulatoin and of my earnest good wishes for the increasing welfare of the port." (Cheers.)

MESSAGE FROM QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

I have also had the honour of receiving the following gracious message from Her Majesty Queen Alexandra:—

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I send heartiest congratulations and my good wishes to the opening of the dock which I am proud to think will bear my name and of which the foundation stone was laid by my dear son in 1905. The people of India may be assured that I take the greatest interest in all that concerns them and their welfare, and I send my blessing to this important undertaking. Alexandra." (Cheers.)

THE FIRST DRY DOCK.

Bombay, with its magnificent harbour and its ample shipping, has felt the need of dock accommodation ever since it first became a British possession. We read in the records of the East India Company of the construction of the first dry dock in this Island being sanctioned in the year 1689, when the ships of the East India Company came here to refit from the wear and tear of the long sea voyages, or from the results of their encounters with the pirate fleets of the Western Coast. Many years seem to have elapsed ere the project then sanctioned came to fruition. I would like to remind those who have been tempted to complain of the unavoidable delay in the completion of the present work that the first dock in Bombay was not completed until sixty years after its construction was approved; but in time the docks were built; and in the 18th century, as we learn from the records of observant visitors these docks were "the pride of Bombay and the astonishment of travellers." Since then Bombay has been true to its traditions. One fine dock has succeeded another to meet the needs of its ever-growing commerce. In the year 1875 the Prince's Dock was commenced. It was completed in 1880. In 1885 the construction of the Victoria Dock was undertaken to be completed in 1888. These works, which till recently sufficed for the requirements of its shipping, have a basin accommodation of some 30 and 25 acres, respectively. But the port has continued to thrive, and the increasing trade has led to the demand for yet more ample accommodation.

THE NEW DOCKS.

In 1905 the last of these great enterprises, the conception of your late Chairman, Sir Walter Hughes, (cheers), was undertaken; and we have now before us the fine perspective of a basin some 50 acres in extent with three miles of quays, including a splendid dry dock, 100 feet in width and 1,000 feet in length. It is not alone in its liberal dimensions that the Alexandra Dock claims attention as a work of signal interest and importance. I am informed that, in spite of many willing recruits, the labour supply available proved unable to meet the requirements of the contractors in charge of this work. For the first time, I believe, in the history of such enterprises in India steam shovels, equivalent to the work of 600 labourers, were employed to supplement the manual labour of the workmen. This is a notable innovation. Apart from the shortage of labour there have been many difficulties with which the contractors had to cope. Once indeed in a time of high monsoon flood, the temporary dam was nearly breached; a few inches alone stood between the waves and the flooding of the whole basin in the course of excavation. All obstacles have, however, at length been surmounted, and Bombay may justly claim to-day the proud position of owing the finest docks in Eastern waters.

PROGRESS OF THE PORT.

Gentlemen, it is to me a matter of profound satisfaction that the commercial progress of your port continues unabated. Fifty years ago the Fort contained within its walls sufficient space for the business needs of Bombay. Now it seems doubtful whether you can find adequate accommodation for them in the whole Island. The present dock scheme indeed includes the addition to the Trust property of a considerable area filled by a novel process of suction dredging. You, in Western India, should take a special interest in reclamation, for tradition, which is familiar to every student of Hindu mytho'ogy, tells how the hero Parashuram shot an arrow from the crest of your rock-bound Ghat and drove back the sea from the underlying strip of country now bearing the name of the Konkan. The Port Trust, following this ancient annd venerable precedent, has continued to drive the sea from your shores, and has given you from its bed a large part of the fine dock scheme which is before us to-day.

TRIBUTE TO THE PORT TRUST.

Your Chairman, gentlemen of the Port Trust, in his interesting address, has told me how the shipping and the sea-borne trade of Bombay has trebled itself in the last 40 years, an achievement of which the citizens of Bombay may justly be proud. He has also described the special facilities which will in future be available for the berthing of mail steamers and the convenience to passengers using the port. I congratulate the Port Trust on the thoroughness with which these schemes have been conceived. I am sure that I can count on unanimous approval when I say that the Bombay Port Trust has most efficiently discharged its responsibilities to the trade and shipping of the port since it was launched on its career of useful work under the direction of the first Chairman, Colonel Ballard, R.E., in the year 1873.

FUTURE OF THE PORT.

Now a few words regarding the future of your port. I have already referred to the interesting statistics which Mr. Sprott has given me regarding the steady growth of shipping and trade in this Island. I believe that the future holds even more remarkable results in store for you. I am convinced that you have no grounds for alarm in the growing prospects of the sister port in Sind. In my opinion there is ample room in Western India for both Bombay and Karachi. The Government of India welcome the steady progress of these Western ports, and you may rest assured that all measures tending to promote the welfare of either will receive our cordial encouragement and support. I do not think you have had any occasion to complain of the attitude of the Government of India towards the comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the facilities of your port, of which this new dock is only one important item, and I may remind you that we recently gave substantial assistance to the funds of the Port Trust by lowering the rate of interest on certain debts due to Government from 4½ to 4 per cent.

FIRST IN THE EAST.

It has always been the wise policy of your Trustees to provide the greatest possible facilities for trade at the lowest possible cost, and the magnificent waterway at your disposal has enabled you to reap the advantage of being the cheapest of the great ports in India; but I am doubtful whether but for the concession to which I have referred it would have been possible for you to finance your great schemes without raising your dues and fees. With your central position, your beautiful waterway, and the remarkable enterprise of your citizens, you should be fully able to face the future with assurance. And as you have reminded me the volume of your trade has gone on steadily rising in the past until in the year 1912-13, it reached the magnificent total of 214 crores of rupees, a volume exceeding that of any other Indian port and giving your city, I believe the first place among all ports in Eastern waters.

It is a record of which you, in Bombay, may well be specially proud. I have every confidence in the increasing prosperity of India. I see signs in numberless directions of future progress, commercial and industrial, and in this Bombay cannot fail to secure a large and legitimate share. (Cheers.)

CONGRATULATIONS.

I cannot conclude without a word of congratulation to Sir Walter Hughes (cheers) in whose fertile brain this scheme first took shape, and to you, Sir, under whose auspices it has been modified and brought to a successful conclusion. Great credit is due to Mr. Messent (cheers), who as Chief Engineer has been responsible throughout for the design, and to Mr. Savile (cheers), who has been Engineer in charge, nor must I omit a word of praise in which, I think, I shall have your unanimous approval to the contractors, Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, who have thus successfully surmounted difficulties so many and so great. (Cheers).

I cannot help feeling that the Alexandra Dock is beginning its career under specially auspicious circumstances for to-day is the festival known as Jamsedji Naoroj, which all good Parsees—especially so in view of the fact that the senior member of the Trust is a Parsee—hold to be a day of happy omen, while from a Hindu point of view I believe propitious auguries will be deduced from the fact that the first ship, the Sealdah, to be brought into the dock for the purpose of unloading, carries a cargo of rice. (Laughter and cheers.)

In declaring the Alexandra Dock open, I fervently desire that its completion may mark the commencement of an era of still greater and more rapidly increasing prosperity than that which you have fortunately enjoyed in the past, and I most heartily wish all good fortune and success to these imposing dock works, to the Port Trust and to the beautiful city of Bombay. (Prolonged cheers.)

This concluded the ceremony.

LADY HARDINGE'S DEPART RE.

FAREWELL CEREMONY AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

There was a pleasing little ceremony at the Apollo Bunder in the early afternoon when Her Excellency Lady Hardinge left by launch to join the outgoing P. & O. mail steamer Macedonia, on which she is journeying to England on holiday.

A number of officials, several ladies and three or four Indian gentlemen had gathered at the Bunder shortly after 1 o'clock when a Government House motor car conveying their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and Major Greig, Military Secretary, drove up. The police had kept the big open space at the Bunder clear, but a number of privileged spectators were able to witness the departure, and outside the police cordon were gathered the inevitable group of Indian spectators.

At about 1-30 motor car, in which were Lord and Lady Hardinge, drew up, and in a very short time good-byes" were being said. Amongst those present were Mr. W. H. Clark, member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, and Mrs. Clark, who are shortly proceeding Home on leave, and Lady Hardinge took a very affectionate farewell of Mrs. Clark. Lady Hardinge shook-hands with all present, who included, besides the officials, H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur, Nawabzada Yaver Husain Khan of Palanpur, and the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge were accompanied down the steps to the launch Diamond by their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, and there said "au revoir," and in a very little while the Diamond was pushing her way through the water to the bigger vessel which will take the Vicereine Home. His Excellency the Viceroy stayed on board until a few minutes before the vessel sailed, and then came ashore and returned to Government House.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO VICEROY.

LORD HARDINGE REPLIES TO COMMERCIAL BODIES.

On Saturday afternoon, among the many functions which Lord Hardinge was able to attend to before leaving Bombay, after his brief visit of two days to the Capital of Western India, was the reception of and reply to addresses from two of the influential trade guilds of the town, in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bureau. The presentation of addresses is always somewhat of a formal undertaking in which the reply of the recipient is the main point of interest, and, as is usual in such cases, the addresses of both bodies have already appeared in the press.

At about 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the members of the Chamber of Commerce began to assemble in motor cars and carriages and were met by Major Greig, Military Secretary to Lord Willingdon, and Captains Jackson and Vaugnan, Aides-de-Camp. The Committee of the Bombay Chamber, present included Mr. Marshall F. Reid, Chairman, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Deputy Chairman, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, Mr. G. N. Metaxa, Mr. A. Scott Smith, Mr. A. Volkart, Mr. R. A. Woolcombe, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. L. McIlwrick and Mr. Gregor Pearse, Secretary. The members of the deputation were taken into the Ball-Room at the inland end of the State Bungalow where they were met by H. E. Lord Willingdon. A few minutes later the Viceroy entered the Room preceeded, by his two Aides-de-Camp Lt.-Col. Roberts and Capt. Astor, who were in military uniform, and by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell and Sir James Du Boulay, His Excellency's Private Secretary. Lord Hardinge took his seat on a State Chair on the dais which was erected at one end of the room and the members of his staff ranged themselves on either side, while Lord Willingdon occupied another seat on the dais.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

Mr. F. Marshall Reid, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce then proceeded to read the Chamber's address to the Viceroy, which has adready been published in a previous issue of the "Chronicle," after which Lord Hardinge replied at length as follows::—

Gentlemen,—Before I proceed to business, permit me to thank you warmly for the very friendly welcome you have given me, and to assure you that it gives me particular pleasure to meet once more the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. I have not forgotten the cordial welcome that you gave me when I first landed on your shores and I am not unmindful of the friendly relations that have invariably existed between my Government and your Chamber during the whole period that I have had the honour of representing our Sovereign, the King-Emperor in India.

Turning to the subject-matter contained in your address I note that you refer to the remarkable development which has occurred in the seaborne trade and in the tonnage of the shipping of Bombay during the last ten years. It is a source of pleasure to me to learn the extent to which the trade of your port has flourished and continues to do so, and it is indeed a subject of great satisfaction to me that I have been able to perform the ceremony of opening the magnificent docks which have been provided to enable you to cope satisfactorily with the demand arising from the rapid expansion of your trade and shipping.

A CONTINUOUS RAILWAY POLICY.

As regards railway development, I can assure you that I fully realise how important it is that it should keep pace with the demands of trade. Appreciating this, the Government of India have had a continuous railway policy for many years past, and have increased the funds available for carrying it through, from time to time, as opportunity offered. During the last two years, in particular, this increase has been very large. In 1913, we provided £12 million at the outset, and increased that amount by an extra grant later in the year, and we have again provided £12 million for 1914-15. Also—and this is a matter of at least as much importance as the nominal amount of the programme figure—we have made arrangements of special kind to secure, if possible, that the allotments given shall be wholly spent, and that the large lapses which used to occur in the past shall be avoided. These arrangements give promise of working efficiently; and thus, in effect, we have arranged for a much higher standard of railway expenditure than has ever yet been customary. I have no doubt that you have all studied the full examination of this question which was contained in the able and interesting speech with which Sir William Meyer presented his Budget for the coming year to my Legislative Council, and I feel sure that no one has read the explanations there given, and considered the difficulties which had to be faced and the measures taken to cope with them, will fail to appreciate how entirely my Government are in sympathy with commercial opinion in this matter. I can of course give no promise as to the amount of the railway programme in future years; but what we have done in these two years will convince you that nothing retrograde will be allowed, if it can possibly be avoided.

EXCESSIVE RELIANCE ON REVENUE SURPLUSES.

It seems to me that your remarks as to excessive reliance upon revenue surpluses indicate some possible misunderstanding of our real policy on this question. The financial arrangements for 1914-15, which have been recently announced, show that we are perfectly ready to borrow as freely as we can, having regard to the circumstances of the money market and other necessary considerations; and I hope that our enterprise in borrowing on a higher scale in the coming year will be rewarded by corresponding financial support in Bombay and Calcutta, as well as in London. The assistance derived from revenue surpluses forms a supplement only, but at present a necessary supplement, to the funds we get by borrowing. To have dispensed with this assistance would have rendered a programme of £12 million impossible in the coming year.

You would like, I know, to have a large railway programme of a fixed amount at the least, and better still, of a steadily increasing amount, and you feel, perhaps that revenue surpluses are too precarious an asset on which to be dependent. But we have to face the facts, and I am not sure that there is, after all, so much to choose between revenue surpluses and loan funds in this respect. The conditions of the money market and the necessity for not doing anything which may permanently depress our credit tend to render the amount, which can be wisely borrowed in any single year, limited and fluctuating. This seems to me to be one of those matters in which, as the Finance Member said, we shall do best to avoid doctrinaire considerations. We are all agreed that the more funds we can supply for railway development the better, and our present policy is a practical policy, namely, of borrowing as freely as we can, and getting what help we legitimately can from other sources.

SPECIAL RAILWAY LOANS.

The particular proposal which you make is the flotation of special railway loans in India. I presume you have in mind loans at a higher rate of interest than Govern-

(Continued on page 11.)

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 10.)

ment paper, but carrying a Government guarantee or some undertaking practically tantamount to a guarantee. We have only recently considered this sort of alternative very carefully, and the best advice we can get is that such loans for general railway purposes would not attract a new class of investor, and would therefore compete with our regular issues, and would do so of course on terms unfavourable to ourselves, owing to the higher rate of interest which they would carry. Moreover, as it is hardly necessary for me to add when speaking in Bombay, the Government of India cannot ignore other borrowing interests such as those of the Port and Improvement Trusts and of the Presidency Municipalities. I do not think any of you would like to see their markets spoilt. Therefore, while I agree with you that we ought to get more direct assistance towards our railway programme from Indian capital, I consider that the best way of obtaining it is to ask for it in the ordinary way, as we are doing by our proposal to issue a rupee loan of Rs. 5 crores in the coming year.

RAILWAYS CENTERING IN BOMBAY.

I think I am right in saying that the requirements of Bombay have been well recognised in the funds we have been able to place at the disposal of the railways centering in Bombay. You are aware of the very large works the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is carrying out to increase its capacity, and for the year 1913-14 that Company was provided with Rs. 380 lakhs, and for the year 1914-15 a sum of Rs. 318 lakhs has been allotted.

With regard to the linking up of Muttra with Aligarh, I would recall to your recollection that you approached my predecessor on the same subject, and I regret I cannot commit myself to giving a favourable reply. Briefly, the reasons are that Bombay already draws a large amount of traffic from the area centering around Muttra, and that it would not be advisable for Government to agree to make a line which would disturb the existing balance of traffic between Bengal and Bombay at the expense of the former.

FINANCE AND CURRENCY COMMISSION.

It is hardly surprising that the deliberations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency should have attracted your particular attention inasmuch as two of your leading citizens, Sir James Begbie and Sir Shapurji Broacha, were members of that able Commission, while you, Sir, were among those who represented the interests of this City as witnesses before it. A full summary of the Commission's report was recently telegraphed out to India, and I am sure you will all have read it with great interest. I need hardly say that its recommendations will receive from the Government of India and the Secretary of State the full consideration which their own importance and the representative character of the Commission demand. It will obviously be necessary for us, however, before dealing with the proposals, to make a complete study not only of the full text of the report, but of the evidence tendered.

THE BANK FAILURES.

You mention another subject which is occupying the minds of most business men not only in Bombay, but in many other parts of India at the present moment—I mean the series of regrettable bank failures which occurred last autumn—and I am glad, indeed, to hear of what you describe as the greatly improved conditions now prevailing. I wish also to take this opportunity to express in Bombay as I have already done at Calcutta my appreciation of the spirit in which these troubles have been met by the larger banking and commercial interests in these two principal centres of Indian trade. I sincerely hope that we have now reached the end of these disasters, and that the time may thus be considered to have arrived for drawing therefrom lessons regarding the best means of preventing a recurrence of such a crisis in future. The Government of India, as you are aware, have been pressed to appoint a special Committee of officials and experts to investigate the causes of these failures. I do not say that an investigation by such means may not in time be found necessary; but it seems to me that, so long as liquidation proceedings are in progress, the initiation of such an enquiry would certainly be premature. Indeed, there is some reason for holding that all the information we require on this subject may not improbably be available without the necessity of resorting to a special enquiry. I need not remind you that the attention of the Government of India has already been directed to the existence of certain undesirable features in the development of banking in India. You have been recently considering a letter addressed by us to Local Governments some little time before the failures occurred, in which opinions were invited as to whether special legislation was necessary, and certain suggestions were put forward as to the form which such legislation, if decided upon, might assume. I do not desire in any way to anticipate the decision of the Government of India on the very large volume of official and expert opinion which is being submitted to them in connection with these proposals. I notice in the views you have expressed to your Local Government that your Chamber is in favour of some legislation being undertaken, and I need only add that my Government fully appreciate the importance of the point which you have just put before me that there should be no unnecessary legislative interference with the ordinary course of legitimate trade and finance.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION.

During my tenure of office, commercial legislation has been constantly under consideration. In the year 1911 we passed an improved Factory Act based on the recommendations of the Factory Commission. In 1912 two Acts were passed dealing with the regulation of Life Assurance Companies and Provident Societies—legislation which became necessary owing to the rapid multiplication of such companies and societies, many of which were undoubtedly being conducted on most unsound lines. In 1913 we passed an Act dealing with the evils arising from the use of white phosphorous matches. Then followed a very important piece of legislation, the Indian Companies Act of 1913, in which we have aimed at bringing the Indian Company Law into conformity with the Company Law of Great Britain, while providing, so far as it has proved necessary, for the special requirements of Indian conditions. In the interests of uniformity, a uniformity which has been declared desirable in a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, we took as our principle the adherence to English Company Law wherever it was possible; and we only departed from it when a strong case existed for special provisions to meet special features of company management in India, which are unfamiliar in Great Britain. An attempt has been made to deal with some of these special local requirements in the supplementary Companies Bill of 1914 which has just passed through my Legislative Council. Proposals for banking legislation are now under consideration, as I have already explained. You will thus gather that, during the last four years, we have not been idle in the matter of keeping our legislative provisions in harmony with the requirements of modern commercial development in this country.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

We have similarly been considering very carefully, since the move of the Capital to Delhi, the position of the Department of Commerce and Industry with a view to ensuring that it should constantly retain the closest possible contact with the commercial community. To this end certain proposals were formulated and circulated for opinion some two years ago. You will remember that we proposed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, that the Member of Commerce and Industry should spend some 12 weeks in the year on tour, of which from three to four weeks should be devoted to visiting Calcutta and a similar period to visiting Bombay. The Secretary of State has formally sanctioned our proposals under this head. We also endeavoured to strengthen our Commercial Intelligence Department, which had become in our opinion, overburdened and unduly hampered in the due discharge of its principal functions by being responsible, in addition, for the preparation and issue of our voluminous statistical publications. We proposed to revert to the system which existed before the year 1905 and to place the statistical work in charge of an expert officer who would be in close contact with the Government of India. This portion of our scheme has also received the Secretary of State's approval, and a Director of Statistics will now be appointed with effect from the 1st of April. The Commercial Intelligence Officer will thus be free to undertake more extensive touring, and will be in a better position to procure and supply information of value to Government and to the commercial community. We also had in mind the subdivision of the present office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and the substitution for a single officer of two Directors, one of whom should have his head-quarters at Calcutta, and one at Bombay. On this question a decision has not yet been taken. We are still discussing the matter with the Secretary of State and with the Local Governments, and especially are examining whether a still wider organisation might not provide more satisfactorily both for the fuller supply to Government of the commercial intelligence which they require, to maintain a close contact between the Department and the commercial community in all parts of India, and for the supply of commercial information to business communities such as they may from time to time desire to obtain from our Government Departments. We are hopeful of finding a solution which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

AMALGAMATION OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

There is one matter affecting the commercial community closely, in which important developments have recently occurred. I refer to that great branch of the administration which is so vital to all commercial operations, the Posts and Telegraphs. For many years these important services, contrary to the practice of most civilised countries, have been controlled by two separate Departments. It is over 40 years since the idea of amalgamation was first brought forward. From time to time the subject has been carefully considered, but without result. Recently we have been able to carry the matter further. A scheme for amalgamation was prepared in 1912. That scheme has now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and will be brought into effect from the 1st April of this year. We anticipate considerable financial economies from the amalgamation, but these will be effected gradually, for Government are most anxious that, in carrying through this reform in the administration, the individual interests of members of the existing Posts and Telegraph staff should be duly safeguarded.

In connection with the question of improving the means of communication between business houses in this country and Europe, the subject of the renewal of the contract for the carriage of the mails between Europe and India is now occupying the close attention of the various authorities concerned. Tenders will shortly be invited for both an accelerated service, and a double service of mails weekly. It will be some time before the tenders are received for consideration; but when we are consulted on the proposals, the fullest consideration will be given to the claims and requirements of all important business centres in India before a decision regarding the terms of the new contract is taken.

AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION.

I note with pleasure your recognition of the advances which have been made in the expansion of the Agricultural Department of recent years. The expenditure on the Department has risen from 7¼ lakhs in 1904-05, to nearly 49 lakhs in 1913-14, and in the Bombay Presidency alone expenditure has risen from a little over 1 lakh in the former year to over 7 lakhs in the latter, exclusive of 8½ lakhs spent on the College buildings at Poona.

As the result of this very large increase there has been an extraordinary expansion of the operations of the Department in your Presidency, which now possesses, besides a large staff of experts and professors, a well-equipped college, three agricultural schools, 16 agricultural stations and a large staff of instructors. At the same time it must be accepted that there is still considerable room for further development. The figures that are available show that, as you have pointed out, India is still far behind most civilised countries in the adequacy of the equipment of the Agricultural Department. Our expenditure on agriculture and veterinary objects combined comes to about £2 per thousand of the population as against sums like £49 in the United States of America, £27 in France, £62 in Prussia, and even larger figures in some of the new countries. We have had reasons in the past for moving slowly. The development of the Department is practically a matter of the last eight or nine years, and scientifically trained men can only be recruited slowly. The profitableness of agricultural improvements is not perhaps so readily and keenly recognised in India as elsewhere, and the process of educating the Indian farmer must be gradual. It must be recognised that the Department has to deal with the traditions and prejudices of generations, and thus the task of the reformer is not an easy one. And yet with all this to contend with a great deal has been done. In Bombay, in particular, the flourishing sugar-cane industry, which, as the big canals now in course of construction in the Deccan are completed, promises to attain such large proportions, has owed its growth largely to the influence and the guidance of your Agricultural Department. A great deal has been done in the distribution of improved ploughs and other implements. The oil-engine for pumping is now a comparatively common feature of the country side. Operations for the sinking of artesian wells are being vigorously pushed on, while a steam plough, the first it is believed in India, is now working successfully in Dharwar. Organisations for the provision of improved seed for the cotton-growers of Gujarat and Khandesh, are in course of formation, while the agricultural stations which have been established in most of the districts of the Presidency are demonstrating to an yearly increasing number of cultivators, the advantages of modern methods of tillage.

It is thoroughly recognised that there is much still to be done from the practical side, as well as from the educational and scientific standpoint, to develop the agriculture of the country, but looking at the question broadly it is difficult to see how with the limitations of the Indian Budget it would have been possible to spare more money during the past few years or to utilise the funds to better advantage.

I am afraid I have detained you over long, Gentlemen, but I have learnt to regard your Chamber as a body with a deservedly high reputation for solidity of gudgment and sobriety of views and one to which Government can look for helpful criticism and sound advice. I was therefore anxious to make what return I can by taking you to the fullest possible extent into my confidence. I can only thank you once more for sparing some of your busy time to come and present me with your address, and express my warm appreciation of the attentive hearing you have given to my remarks.

After he had finished reading his reply Lord Hardinge received the casket which contained the address, and having shaken hands with the individual members of the Committee, withdrew with his staff, whereupon the members of the deputation withdrew.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' ADDRESS

By this time the members of the Committee representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau had all arrived, and were escorted into the Room in which the previous address had been presented, where they were also welcomed by Lord Willingdon. Those of the members of the Committee of twenty-five who were present were the Chairman, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, the Vice-Chairman, Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Shapurji, Broacha, Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Chatterbhuj Shivji, Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Morarji Velji, Motilal Vallabhji, Revashanker Jagjivan, Sorabji E. Warden, Gopalji W. Sunderji, Naranji Haridas, Jainarayan Hindumal Dani, Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji, Motilal Khanji, Mr. J. M. Metha, Secretary and Mr. M. V. Vachrajani, Assistant Secretary. After a few moments of waiting Lord Hardinge once again entered the Room accompanied by his staff, and took up his seat on the dais, Lord Willingdon again sitting on his right hand.

LORD HARDINGE'S REPLY,

After the address, which has already been published, had been read by the Chairman of the Chamber and Bureau, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, and after the silver casket containing the address had been presented to him, the Viceroy made the following reply to the deputation of Indian Merchants:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you very warmly indeed for the extremely cordial terms in which the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau have couched their welcome to me; and I can only hope that I myself and my successors may continue to win those friendly sentiments with which your address is animated.

This is not the occasion for a speech of a political character, and I do not propose to enter into any exposition of the policy of the Government of India, but I cannot refrain from expressing my deep appreciation of the terms of warm approval you have used regarding the effects I have made during the past three years to fulfil my high responsibilities with even-handed justice and with a single aim for the truest welfare of your country.

TRIBUTE TO LORD MINTO.

I listened with melancholy satisfaction to the tribute you have paid to the memory of my distinguished predecessor whose hand so lately guided the destinies of India. His serene courage and far-sighted sagacity enabled him to hold a steady course through somewhat troublous times, and the reforms which he introduced into the constitution of our Legislative Councils will secure him a place of distinction among the great men who have been Governors-General in the past.

I notice that you have criticised one detail of those self-same reforms, and I will only remind you that the claims of individual interests to be represented on the Imperial Council cannot be considered independently of the similar requests of other communities and the limits of membership which are imposed by statute on the Council. The Government of India have done their best to afford representation to all the most important interests in the country, and the scheme must be judged as a whole. The Indian commercial community is fortunate in that it has secured one special seat of its own, while there is nothing to prevent the selection of leading members of the business world in other vacancies; in fact, I should be glad to see them returned in fair proportion as representatives of their countrymen. But the allocation of another reserved seat can only mean the disenfranchisement of some one else, and that is a course which clearly shifts the ground of complaint from one to another quarter.

INDIAN COMMISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

You will have learnt from my speech in Council the results of the Commission recently appointed by the Government of South Africa to enquire into the troubles which occurred there and the grievances of our Indian fellow-subjects, and I devoutly hope that the Government of the Union will lend a ready ear to such remedies as have been suggested for the mitigation of those grievances, and will undertake legislation in the immediate future to give effect to them.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

I will now turn to those portions of your address which are more closely connected with matters of commercial importance. I am glad that you recognise that the recently enacted Indian Companies' Act has placed the law relating to Joint Stock Companies on a more satisfactory footing and will tend to safeguard the interests of the investing public. I particularly welcome your recognition of the fact that legislation alone cannot secure the investing public against the flagrant misconduct of those responsible for the management of public companies. We cannot make all persons honest by legislation any more than by excise laws we can make all people moderate consumers of alcohol. I particularly welcome this expression of opinion from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, because I seem to detect, in many quarters, a somewhat exaggerated conception of the sphere of Government in its relations with private enterprise. In their anxiety to safeguard shareholders and the public generally, some persons apparently desire to see commercial enterprises tranformed into a Department of Government. We have even been asked to place all public companies in charge of the Colectors of Districts, who would, I take it, if such a scheme were adopted, become permanent Directors of every limited liability enterprise in their districts. Such undue nursing of private effort would not, of course, be compatible with the true interest of this country, where the investing public must learn, by the hard lesson of occasional losses, to take an intelligent interest in the management of the concerns in which they are interested and to exercise the considerable powers that are already vested in them by the important company legislation to which you refer.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' TALENTS.

In making these remarks I in no sense desire to display any want of confidence in the capacity of the Indian business public to direct and control comercial enterprises. Far from it, I told that in this City of Bombay the Indian merchant has shown, more than in any part of India, a marked talent for directing commercial ventures of importance on western lines. When we hear of the regrettable bank failures to which you draw attention, we must not forget the successful *Swadeshi* banks, nor the numerous manufacturing companies that are entirely in Indian hands. I hold that the past, in spite of errors and failures, is full of promise for the future, and I am confident that in Bombay, where so many fine buildings and institutions bear witness to the generous contribution of successful Indian merchants we may look with confidence to the successes of the future to eradicate the impression conveyed by certain failures in the past.

You mention, Gentlemen, the fine new docks that it has been my pleasure to open this morning. I am glad to find Bombay has risen so splendidly to its responsibilities in the matter of providing for your trade and shipping. Without the Port Trust Railway, which it has wisely been decided to construct, your docks could not have been worked to their full capacity, and in conjunction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Harbour Branch line, of which I understand the Port Trust Railway branches, Bombay will have a system of terminal lines far in advance of those of any other port in India. The credit for the conception of this great work is to be attributed to your Port Trust, a body on which representatives of the English and Indian commercial community work in close harmony for the good of your port. In such happy combination, I see great promise for the future progress of the commercial development of this country, and I feel that your Chamber will be ever ready to contribute heartily to that great cause.

GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

I am glad to find that the Indian commercial community of your Presidency appreciate the desire of my Government to afford just and reasonable hearing to their commercial requirements, and that in this connection you welcome the transfer of the Capital to Delhi, which brings us into closer touch with the trade and commerce of Western India. I have already explained in reply to an earlier address certain proposals, which will presently come into operation, with a view to keeping the Government of India more closely in touch with the commercial communities in the great trade centres. We propose that the Member for Commerce and Industry should take regular tours, spending an appreciable time, especially, in the two great commercial cities of Bombay and Calcutta, and in order to afford more time to the officer in charge of the Commercial Intelligence Department for touring and for his more strictly commercial functions, we propose to relieve him of the heavy burden of superintending our statistical publications and to place these under a separate officer. Further improvements in the organisation of our commercial intelligence work are also under consideration and are being discussed with Local Governments. It is our special aim to preserve a close relationship with commerce, and I am sure that in this endeavour we may confidently look for the co-operation of such bodies as your Chamber, which I have had great pleasure in meeting today.

My visit to your city has been somewhat clouded by the sadness of bidding farewell for a time to my wife, who has been my constant companion through these strenuous years with all that they have brought of trouble or of happiness, of toil and sometimes as you know of danger. I thank you most heartily for the kindly language in which you have referred to her and for your good wishes for her journey, and I offer you once more my most cordial thanks for the very friendly address with which you have been good enough to present me.

After the conclusion of his speech, the Viceroy shook hand with the members of the deputation which then dispersed, and almost immediately afterwards, His Excellency left Government House in a motor car, accompanied by Lord Willingdon to inspect the Laboratory at Parel. The members of the respective staffs of the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay followed in other motor cars.

VISIT TO PAREL LABORATORY.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to the Parel Bacteriological Laboratory on Saturday evening, accompanied by Lord Willingdon and members of the Viceregal and Governor's staff.

The distinguished visitors were received by Major Glen-Liston, and other officials and gentlemen interested in the work being done there. Major Glen-Liston took the visitors round, and explained to them all that was being done there, and both Lord Hardinge and Lord Willingdon were greatly interested in the work.

DINNER PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On Saturday night at Government House, Bombay, Lord and Lady Willingdon once again held a dinner party at which about thirty guests assembled to meet His Excellency, the Viceroy before he left Bombay. The dinner, which was held in the State Bungalow, was a private one.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S DEPARTURE.

The visit was brought to a close on Saturday night when His Excellency left Grant Road station by special train for Delhi. The departure was private, but a large crowd of people, mostly Indians in lowly circumstances, had assembled in the streets in the vicinity of, and leading to, the station.

As he motored to Grant Road station, in company with His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy was loudly cheered by the crowds.

The only persons present on the platform were the Commissioner of Police, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, and other Police and Railway officers, the Hon. Mr. Pattani and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy.

OPENING OF NEW BOMBAY DOCKS.

"A JOINT CREATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Under the head-line "City of Palaces and Palms" "The Times" discussess the opening of the new Bombay docks. The journal remarks:—"Bombay is the joint creation of Englishmen and Indians working together in friendly unison for a common object.

BOMBAY MOSLEM' WELCOME.

The Anjuman-zia-ul-Islam sent the following telegram to His Excellency:—

"We for the Anjuman-zia-ul-Islam—representative Moslem body—tender our most cordial welcome to Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge. Moslem India can never forget your Excellency's statesman like attitude and diplomatic foresight exercised beneficially for—Mussulmans. Your Excellency's opportune intervention in Cawnpore imbroglio has signalized Your Excellency's regime as productive of peaceful relationship and complete harmony between Musalmans and Government. We beg to tender our respectful homage to your Excellency and wish bon voyage and od Speed to Lady Hardinge and safe return to India."

The Private Secretary to His Excellency sent the following reply:—

His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to send the Anjuman-zia-ul-Islam has warmest thanks for their hearty welcome to Lady Hardinge and himself and his gratitude for theirver y appreciative words for his work. Lady Hardinge asks me to add her Ladyship—expression of grateful thanks for their kind message and good wishes."

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...TER.

...PICS.

...ISIT TO ST. ...S HOSPITAL.

... MAJESTIES AT ...HE Y. M. C. A.

...D HOWARD DE WALDEN IN A NEW ROLE.

THE COSTUME BALL AT CHELSEA.

The visits of the King and Queen to various institutions including St. Thomas's Hospital and the Y.M.C.A., of Prince Albert and Princess Mary to the "Black Museum" at Scotland Yard, a crop of hunting accidents to Tory peers, and the Costume Ball at Chelsea were among the social events of mail week at Home.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The King and Queen have been paying surprise visits to some of the leading philanthropic institutions. One of the first to be honoured was St. Thomas's Hospital, and it seems that their Majesties were well pleased with all that they saw.

A charming incident was the King's conversation with a playful little fellow who solemnly handed His Majesty a popgun and told him to "shoot me". His Majesty laughingly complied with the request much to the little boy's delight. Their Majesties' happy manner with all the patients, especially the children, and their kindness to the staff and nurses were of course immensely appreciated and left everybody in a state of great satisfaction.

THE OLD SOLDIER.

As the King entered the surgical ward a sturdily built man who was "in" for an operation sprang to his feet and gave a smart military salute. The King, acknowledging the salute and walking over to him said, "You are an old soldier?" "Yes, your Majesty," was the reply, "I was 15 years in the Grenadier Guards, and now I am a builder's labourer." The King then remained in conversation with him for several minutes, chatting familiarly with him about his military career and subsequent experiences. Another male patient made the King laugh heartily. His attention having been called to the man by Dr. Hawkins, the King leaned over him and asked the details of his illness. The patient replied that he was suffering from the effects of lead-poisoning partially contracted by the poison becoming absorbed beneath the nails. The King suggested that perhaps the use of gloves might prevent this. "I don't know what the employers would say if they saw their men working in kid gloves," was the patient's reply—a remark which greatly amused the King.

The Queen was specially interested in the two wards for children. She chatted pleasantly with some of the little ones, and called the King's attention to what she considered the splendid idea of tiling the wards with interesting and attractive nursery pictures. Their attention was directed to a tiny baby, which was one of twins. Although born only 24 days ago the twins had already been separated, the stronger having been removed to a Bernardo Home, and the other being still under special care at St. Thomas's. Dr. Fairbairn mentioned that the babies' room was kept so warm that there was hardly need of an incubator.

On Wednesday their Majesties went over the British and Foreign Blind Association in Great Portland Street, which for the first time received so exalted an honour. On the same afternoon Prince Albert and Princess Mary had a novel experience. They went to Scotland Yard and were shown over the whole building by Sir Edward Henry. What interested their Royal Highnesses chiefly was the "Black Museum"; one of the most remarkable collections of criminological relics in the world.

AT THE Y.M.C.A.

For the first time in its long history of 70 years the Young Men's Christian Association had the honour on Wednesday of receiving the King and Queen in one of its many homes. The section particularly honoured was that of London Central, which occupies the big and splendid building in the Tottenham Court-road opened two years ago at a cost of a quarter of a million.

The King and Queen arrived at a quarter to nine entering the building by the door in Great Russell-street, where a very big crowd had waited for a long time to give them a hearty welcome. They were received by Lord Kinnaird (President of the Y.M.C.A.), who was accompanied by Lady Kinnaird, the Hon. Miss Kinnaird, Mr. F.A., Graham (Deputy Chairman and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Howard Williams (son of the late Sir George Williams, the founder of the Y.M.C.A. movement), and Mr. J. J. Virgo (General Secretary). The King and Prince Albert were in evening dress; the Queen was in purple, with an ermine toque and stole. A number of presentations were made, and after a pause, to look at Mr. John Collier's fine portrait of Sir George Williams, the King and Queen proceeded to make a tour of the great building, which was humming with its usual strenuous or studious life. Not one of the many occupations of the place had been suspended, and the Royal visitors saw all the various sections at their work or play. The Centre possesses upwards of 2,000 members, and 1,500 of them must have been present last night. Every room was well occupied, particularly the great lounge at the head of the central staircase, much used by the seniors for chess and draughts. The great hall was packed with people listening to a concert by the excellent orchestra of the Association. When the King and Queen came in everybody stood up while the members of the choral society sang the National Anthem, and as the singing ended there burst forth a great welcoming cheer. When quiet came Lord Kinnaird made the interesting announcement that the King had given permission for the hall to be called in future King George's Hall.

"RULE ONE" IN THE NAVY.

In the other rooms visited the occupants stood up to receive their visitors, and the King, after acknowledging the welcome, asked them to continue their occupations. In Mr. Virgo's office there is a motto hanging upon the wall which runs as follows:—

It is easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows along like a song,
But the man worth while
Is the man who can smile
When everything goes dead wrong.

The Queen's eye caught it, and she pointed it out to the King. "Ah," he said, "that reminds me of Rule One in the Navy—'Always keep your hair on.'"

The swimming pool was much admired. In the gymnasium a swarm of vigorous young athletes were exercising. The Queen showed special interest in the boys' section, where a weekly "rally" was in full swing, and where the youngsters were busily engaged at various handicrafts. The drawing-room was being used by the debating society, and the royal visitors waited awhile to hear the leader of the Conservative party Mr. Russell speak on Socialism. In the small hall Mr. Seddall was lecturing on the making of paper, and the King and Queen watched the process of manufacture. They also examined with great interest a relic that the hall contains of old Exeter Hall, the original home of the Y.M.C.A. It is the bar at which speakers used to stand, and a host of famous orators of these and other days have thumped it.

VALUE OF LANGUAGES.

On the second floor, which contains class and lecture rooms and laboratories used by 2,000 students, the King conversed with the director of education, Mr. Sinclair, remarking on the value of modern languages, and praising the system in vogue in Germany, under which practically everybody had to learn at least one foreign tongue. In the Danish section the Queen accepted a bouquet in the Danish colours. The French section was also visited, and then the Royal party went up in the lift to look at the bedrooms and dormitories, where 300 members are cosily housed at prices which astonished their Majesties by their moderation. Both the King and the Queen, by the way, were always asking questions, questions which showed not only a keen interest in the Association and its work, but also a wide, practical knowledge of how the work was done. Even the kitchens, at the very top of the building, were inspected. The visit lasted much longer than the hour originally fixed, and it was nearly ten o'clock when the final scene came—the taking of a flash-light photograph in the vestibule. Then, amid cheers from within and without, which made the great building shake, the Royal visitors departed.

March 17th has been fixed for the great matinee at the Palladium in aid of the Chelsea Hospital for Women. This is likely to be one of the most brilliant of the great Music Hall entertainments that King George and Queen Mary have honoured by their presence. Queen Alexandra is the patron of the Hospital, and among those supporting the entertainments are Princess Christian, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duches of Albany, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duchess of Marlborough, and a host of other titled society leaders.

Two doughty champions of the Conservative cause have suffered from hunting accidents during the past fortnight. Earl Wintertown is an energetic Irish peer with a seat in the House of Commons. His methods of attack are not always characterised by delicacy of diction, though possessed of much force of expression. Many a member of his own party resents the tone that this noble lord adopts. At one time he edited the "World," but his connection with journalism was scarcely a success, his staff having shown little appreciation of those compliments to which Liberal ministers are bound to listen in deference to Parliamentary etiquette. The family name of Lord Winterton is Turnour, but that name was taken by the first Earl in the eighteenth century, who was only a Turnour on the female side. Probably the head of the Turnour family is Mr. Algernon Turnour, who was Private Secretary to the Earl of Beaconsfield at the Berlin Congress and afterwards one of the ablest Permanent Secretaries there has ever been at the General Post Office.

Lord Willoughby de Broke, a champion of the Die-Hard peers, has been suffering from a fractured leg caused by a hunting accident. Lord Willoughby is energetic and qute able. His title is quite an old one having run through seven centuries; but whatever claim to the title the present peer has it is to be feared that the picturesque surname of Willoughby was assumed by the family in the early days. The homely tradesman who founded the family was satisfied with the old Saxon name of Beggins!

Still another peer who has met with an accident in the hunting field is the Earl of Orkney. That nobleman's seat is at Leighton Buzzard and he is a persistent follower of the hounds in his neighbourhood. Lady Orkney is also a keen rider to hounds. She was, it will be remembered, Miss Connie Gilchrist, the well-known Gaiety actress. Her marriage to Lord Orkney was quite an imposing affair, having been by no means the hole and corner registry office affair that most of these marriages between the peerage and the stage are. That great Plantagenet nobleman, the late Duke of Beaufort, gave the bride away, and Lady Orkney entered direct into the society of the County where she made herself extremely popular. Lord and Lady Orkney have only one child living, a daughter of nine years of age. As the title is one of the few that are heriditable through the female line, the little girl is a future Countess in her own right. Though the title only dates from the beginning of the eighteenth century, the family is very aristocratic for the first holder was a son of a Duke of Hamilton, while the present family name of Orkneys, Fitzmaurice, reveals their connection with the ancient and noble house of which the Marquis of Lansdowne is the head. The present peer succeeded his uncle, whose wife, a daughter of the late Baron Samuel of Portugal and a Jewess, bore him no children.

A NEW CHAMPION OF THE WELSH.

Wales has found a new champion in that versatile nobleman, Lord Howard de Walden. He has been playing a prominent part in the celebration of St. David's day and has been telling the Welsh how great is the future of their country generally and especially will their drama take a high place among the artistic successes of the world. Lord Howard de Walden is not without justification in giving his views on the drama, for he has long been interested in all that pertains to the Thespian. He has financed theatres and written plays of no mean merit. Beyond the fact that he has a seat near Llangollen there is no particular reason why Lord Howard de Walden should champion the Welsh. However, whoever and whatever this peer takes up can always be supported in the important matter of finance, for Lord Howard de Walden is very rich not only so, but he married a rich wife, the daughter of Mr. Charles Van Raalte of Brownsea Island, Dorset. Mr. Van Raalte has the unusual distinction of having made a large fortune in the City by honest means, his speculations being chiefly in South African securities. He was distinguished by a remarkable likeness to the late Mr. Henry Labouchere, though in justice to Mr. Van Raalte, it must be said that Labby himself would have been the first to acknowledge Mr. Van Raalte was the better looking man.

Four centuries ago the title of Lord Howard de Walden was created in favour of a son of the then Duke of Norfolk, but scarcely any of the blood of the Howards courses through the veins of the present peer. More than once has the title, which for years was in abeyance, descended through the female line. Lord Howard de Walden inherits most of his wealth from his grandmother, who was a daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland. Had the famous Druce claim against the Portland millions been successful, it would have been Lord Howard de Walden who would have suffered chiefly, for the Duke of Portland himself has wealth through his step-mother who was Baroness Bolsover in her own right. The descent of a title of a wife to the son of her husband by a former wife is probably unique in the history of the British peerage.

THE OLD PALACE AT RICHMOND.

I wonder how many of your readers who visit England know the old Palace at Richmond, or rather the fragment of what was once a Palace. It is an interesting red brick Tudor building and what there is still form a fairly large pile. Mr. J. L. Middleton has just offered it to the Government as a museum, an offer that should be duly appreciated for it will certainly form one of the most interesting institutions of the kind in England. The chief historic interest of the Palace lies in the fact that Queen Elizabeth died there, though the apartment in which that great monarch breathed her last has long since disappeared. In a neighbouring street, however, there is a tablet marking the spot. The Palace was probably commenced as far back as Henry IV. or some say Edward III. though Henry VII was responsible for most of the building.

THE CHELSEA COSTUME BALL.

There are those who say that the craze for public costume balls is a passing one and the gorgeous pageants of 1912 and 1913 are not likely to be repeated. As a matter of fact one of the reasons why these prophecies should be falsified is that the costume ball has been well done but not over done. The public demand has been supplied by just three or four splendidly organised balls during the year. Take them all in all few have surpassed that of the Chelsea Arts Club given at the Albert Hall on Wednesday night. There were costumes that in originality and beauty were quite wonderful. I was much struck by Lady Drogheda who was wearing the same wonderful gown that attracted so much attention at the Picture Ball last year. It is distinctly classic, Greek in design, in orange yellow material; with a fillet of gold laurel leaves on the head. Mr. Herbert Norris, whose supreme achievements in the matters of dress design I have often referred to in previous letters, surpassed himself in his own costume on this occasion. It was a Futurist conception—the "nut" of the future. The dress was of black and gold, the crowning idea being a wonderful monocle framed in diamonds. Lady Tree, dressed as Queen Eleanor, may not have been historically correct, but was certainly aesthetically successful in a gold cloak over a silver gown; a gold crown on her head. Another striking dress, dainty to a degree, was that of Miss Mabel Russell, the clever actress who was dressed as a Dresden China Shepherdess in pale, pink and blue. As a matter of fact the actual effect was that of a marquise costume with poudre hair. Strikingly Dresden China costumes, looking for all the world like real porcelain were worn by Mr. Gerald du Maurier and his wife, Miss Muriel Beaumont. Lady Diana Manners looked irresistible as a French "ouvrier" with peg-top velvet trousers. From time to time wierd animals strolled through the ball room and Lady Diana caused much amusement by pulling out the tail of a giraffe. Encouraged by her prowess, others tore off the skin with the result that two self-conscious males were revealed with giraffe covered limbs, which lost in their turn were speedily uncovered. Quite an event was the appearance of Miss Gabrielle Ray on the scene. She has lost none of her charm and was extraordinarily attractive, dressed as a naval lieutenant.

THE LATE LORD MINTO.

The Earl of Minto was buried on Wednesday afternoon in Minto churchyard. The service at Minto House was conducted by the Rev. Andrews, the Duke of Buccleuch's chaplain at Dalkeith. The coffin was borne to the churchyard on a gun carriage, escorted by a bearer party of Scots Guards, and it was followed by a pony which was given to Lord Minto when he was in India. The chief mourners were Viscount Melgund, the Hon. Esmond Elliot, the Countess of Minto, Viscount and Viscountess Errington, the Countess of Antrim, the Hon. Arthur Elliot, Colonel Fitzwilliam Elliot, and the Hon. Hugh Elliot. When the coffin had been laid in the moss and flower-lined tomb buglers of the Scots Guards sounded the "Last Post." There were many very beautiful wreaths.

A memorial service was also held at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday. The King was represented by the Lord Chamberlain, the Queen by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Queen Alexandra by Earl Howe, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught by Captain Rivers Bulkeley, Princess Henry of Battenberg by Mr. Victor Corkran, and Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll by Captain Lane.

Among those present were the Duke of Argyll, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Countess of Kerry, the Duke of Rutland, Viscount Dunluce, Viscount Downe, Sir David Barr, Dr. Butler (Master of Trinity), the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Field-Marshall Sir John French, the Marquess of Winchester, Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, the Earl of Albermarle, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord and Lady Ampthill, The Marquis de Soveral, Lord Stamfordham, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Viscount Falmouth, the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, Lord Farquhar, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, Viscount and Viscountess Midleton, Colonel Romilv, Colonel and Lady Florence Streatfield, Sir Guy S. Wilson, Sir T. Holderness, Colonel Fludyer (late Commander of the Scots Guards), Victoria Lady Carbery, Sir James and the Hon. Lady Reid, Sir C. Macdonald, Lady Nina Balfour, Mr. George Cunningham (representing Viscount Morley), Mr. Davidson (representing Mr. Lewis Harcourt), the Argentine Minister and Mme. Dominguez, Mr. Bose (representing the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute), Mr. F. H. Lucas (representing the Marquess of Crewe), Sir W. Bisset (representing the Countess of Minto's Indian Nursing Association), Lady Wantage, Lady Jane Lindsay, Sir Francis Younghusband, Mrs. Asquith, Sir J. La Touche, Mr. M. A. Ali Baig (a member of the Council of India), Field-Marshall Lord Methuen, Sir David Erskine, Dr. John Pollen (representing the East Indian Association), and Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew.

The band of the Scots Guards played Chopin's "Marche Funebre" and Handel's Dead March and accompanied the hymns. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. A. Dallis Ellis, chaplain to the Brigade of Guards.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER ON VALUE OF DISCIPLINE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The annual prize-day of the St. Stephen's College came off this evening. Sir Harcourt Butler presided. There was a large and representative gathering.

Principal Rudra gave a highly gratifying account of the College during the last year.

Sir Harcourt then addressed the gathering. He said:—

Mr. Rudra, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The hour is late, and I do not propose to address you at any length. I congratulate you on the successes which you have achieved, not the least of these to my mind is the success of compulsory physical drill. The recognition of the influence of the body on the mind is the keynote of modern educational theory. We use long and resonant words nowadays, but we do not really get much further in our educational ideals than the old Latin saying of a sound mind in a sound body. I hope that your appeal for funds will be answered in fuller measure. The Government of India have already shown their interest in this College and they will continue to do so. I note your pronouncement, Mr. Rudra, as to the inadequacy of the school courses which cause so much intellectual waste in the first stage of the existing college life. May I commend to your notice paras 19 to 27 of the Government of India's resolution on Indian educational policy, dated the 21st February, 1913? When you have a school course complete in itself raised to a more effective standard and crowned by a leaving certificate or school final examination many of the difficulties of the colleges will disappear. When I look round India to-day as an old friend of Indian students, as a fellow-student myself with eyes eager to see opportunities for Indians increased, the best wish that I can offer to Indian students is to cherish and foster a spirit and atmosphere of discipline. May I remind you what Milton said on the subject: "There is not that thing in the world of more grave and urgent importance throughout the whole life of a man than is discipline. What need I instance? He that hath read with judgment of nations and commonwealths of cities and camps of peace and wars on sea and land will readily agree that the flourishing and decaying of all civil societies, all the moments and turnings of human occasions are moved to and fro as upon the axle of discipline. So that whatsoever power or sway in mortal things wheather men have attributed to fortune I durst with more confidence (the honour of Divine Providence ever saved) ascribe either to the vigour or the slackness of discipline."

You have alluded to my loved and revered uncle, the Master of Trinty. I shall, not fail to write to him about this prize-giving. I know that he will join with me in wishing all success to the St. Stephens College, the staff and the students and everyone connected with it. I congratulate the prize winners to-day, and I hope that they will continue to win prizes when they go out in the world and learn by experience the lessons of life for which College education is only preparatory.

The prize-giving ceremony closed with a successful rendering of a portion of the Mudsummer Nights Dream.

Rai Sultan Singh proposed and Canon Almott seconded a vote of thanks to the president which was received with acclamation.

MOSLEM DEPUTATION TO VICE OY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

It is understood that an influential Moslem deputation will shortly wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy, and possibly the 25th instant will be fixed as the date for its reception.

This will be the second important deputation of the community, the first one was received by the late Lord Minto at Simla several years ago.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

His Honor Sir James Meston will leave Allahabad for Lucknow on the 27th instant.

Dr. Thibaut, C.I.E., Registrar of Calcutta University, celebrated his 66th birthday on Thursday.

A Frontier report stated that the Bunerwal Jirga is coming in to arrange a settlement on the terms imposed by the Government.

Sir Syed Ali Imam will visit Kashmir before returning to Simla by the middle of April.

Official information has been given to the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, by the Indian Telegraph Association Club that they have discontinued their Art Union sweep.

On return from leave Mr. Thompson C.S.I., I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the office of the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

On Friday evening Sir James and Lady Meston attended the garden party in Khusru Bagh, Allahabad, given in their honour by the Raja Bahadur of Manda and the raises of Allahabad.

Mr. G. Macaulay was on Friday removed to the hospital suffering from injuries to his face and hands received by being knocked down from his motor-cycle by a motor-car on the Calcutta Maidan on Friday night.

At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta on Friday Mr. William Harris, Government Veterinary Surgeon, Gauhati, was married to Miss Doris Leslie, daughter of the well-known Calcutta merchant.

General Birdwood, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, goes specially to Calcutta to represent the Commander-in-Chief at the unveiling of Lord Kitchener's Statue next Saturday.

Sir Treverdyn R. Wynne's illness has caused him to cancel his engagement to attend the Bengal Chamber of Commerce dinner arranged for the 30th instant and the dinner has in consequence been abandoned.

At the meeting of the United Provinces Council at Lucknow on the 31st March the Budget for 1914-15 will be presented. A motion will be made for leave to introduce a bill for the relief of debtors and resolutions will be discussed.

At the Calcutta High Court on Friday Mr. Justice Chaudhri in making absolute a decree in a suit for divorce ruled that it was possible to make a decree absolute although it had not been possible to serve a copy of the decree *nisi* on the respondent.

A Committee will meet shortly at Dehra Dun to consider the future programme of the Magnetic Survey Operations in India. The Committee will be presided over by Dr. Gilbert Walker, C.S.I., F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories.

H. E. Lady Hardinge has been pleased to place the sum of Rs. 1,000 at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi for the purpose of assisting the education of members of the ex-Royal Family of Delhi.

The Government of Madras has directed that notifications issued under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, shall, in future, be republished in the "Gazette" of the district concerned both in English and in the vernacular of the district.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 150 broad gauge and 170 metre gauge additional covered goods wagons for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and also to the construction of 10 additional covered goods wagons for the Mysore State Railway.

A daring dacoity is reported from Shahbazpur near Amritsar. Nine dacoits armed with dangerous weapons broke into the house of a big local Shavkar, Jwala Mal, and swept the house clean of everything worth taking. The gang, since arrested, includes some Sikh Jats, a sweeper and a Khatri.

It is understood that it has been decided to appoint a chemist to the Archæological Department. Ancient monuments in this country are peculiarly liable to injury by climate and it has been proved that much can be effected by various chemical processes to assist in their preservation.

It has been decided to hold an Industrial Conference at Bankipore during the Easter Holidays along with the Provincial Conference. Professor Jogendra Nath Samaddar of the Patna College has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Babu Kuarnandan Sahay, the Secretary. Many papers will be read on different subjects.

The occurrence of what looks like petroleum has been discovered in the close vicinity of the Civil Station Loralia in Beluchistan. The oil which is now mixed with water is being forced up by natural pressure in a *karez* called saggur and this mixture has been flowing freely. The matter has been brought to the notice of the authorities of the Civil Station.

It is understood that the award in the Kashmir Minerals Company's Arbitration case has been given in favour of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja. The case was one of great importance and by no means merely one of local interest. Apart from the large sum of money involved in the claim put forward against the taxpayers of the State, there were the principle underlying the claim and the policy of bringing in a third party in a matter of pure contract between a State and a private company.

The elevation of Mr. Shadi Lal to the Bench has again created a vacancy in the Punjab Legislative Council and the Punjab University has again to elect its representative to the Council. On being approached by some of the leaders Sir P. C. Chatterji has agreed to stand for election by the Fellows of the Punjab University. As an ex-Judge of the Chief Court, as ex-Vice-Chancellor and as Syndic Sir P. C. Chatterji is eminently qualified both to represent the University in the Council Chamber and to assist Government in legislation efficiently and successfully as Mr. Shadi Lal was doing.

The Governor in Council orders that a survey shall be made of the lands situated within the added area of the Calcutta Municipality, and that the boundaries of estates, tenures, mauzas and fields be demarcated on the said lands and appoints, (a) Major F. C. Hirst, I.A., Director of Surveys, Bengal and Assam, to be Superintendent of Survey, and (b) Mr. P. F. Delaney to be Assistant Superintendent of Survey.

Under the auspices of the Indo-Portuguese Association of Calcutta a public meeting of the whole community was held to consider the question of refusal of admittance of Goa Portuguese boys residing in Calcutta into Roman Catholic schools. Dr. Frank Lobo was voted to the chair. Mr. S. Paul suggested that the question be placed before the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta. Mr. A. B. D'Souza showed that there might be the necessity of placing the question before the Local Government. Mr. J. J. Campos dwelt on the Portuguese charter by which Portuguese colonies and Portuguese subjects enjoyed the rights and liberties of Portuguse citizens. That charter had been recognised by various nations. It would no doubt be recognised by the British nation if proper representations were made to the authorities. Other speakers having addressed the meeting, the gathering separated.

ALLAHABAD LAW SCHOOL.

OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 21.

This morning His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, opened the new buildings of the University School of Law, and in the afternoon Sir James presided at the prize-day of the Jamna Mission High School, when Lady Meston distributed the prizes.

In opening the new University School of Law buildings at the invitation of Dr. Sunderlal, Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Meston, said that the simple and informal ceremony was an example of unostentatious although effective manner in which the University of Allahabad, carried out its important function. The Law College marked two great steps forward in the educational programme of the University and it indicated a forward movement towards the idea of a teaching University and His Honour hoped that it would be a home of research and post-graduate studies. It will also be a great step forward to the study and improvement of law and correction of abuses in connection with the administration of justice.

In conclusion His Honour complimented Sir Henry Richards, Dr. Sunderlal, Mr. Sorabji, and the late Mr. Chakravarti, engineer, who had all helped in the successful establishment of the College.

HINDU SUBJECTS OF THE AMIR.

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DACOITS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

Recently at the Shigi village in the Kunar Valley, north of Jellalabad, the house of one Ram Singh was attacked, he himself being killed and two of his brothers wounded. Cash and ornaments to the valued of several thousand rupees were carried off.

The Hindu residents of Shigi waited in a body on the Amir at Jellalabad and demanded protection or removal with compensation to some other part of the country. Orders were issued to the Governor of Kunar to arrest the offenders, if possible, and send them in for punishment.

CALCUTTA POLICE MURDER TRIAL.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO JURORS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

At the High Court session to-day before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury the police murder case was resumed. Two tramway employees deposed to having seen two Bengalees firing shots at the Inspector.

At the rising of the court the foreman informed the court that some jurors had received anonymous letters in connection with the case.

His Lordship addressing the jury said he understood that they had received anonymous letters. It was a very serious offence for anyone who tried to influence their verdict. If they would give the officer of the Court any letters they had received in that way he would be much obliged. It was useful to have all the letters because they might be able to find out who wrote them. The more letters they had the more likely were they to find out who wrote them.

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A FAMOUS ANCESTOR.

THE DIE-HARDS.

The announcement that Lord Halsbury may be the chairman of the new Marconi Committee to be set up by the House of Lords is quite the most piquant personal event of the mail week, writes A. C. G. in the "Daily Chronicle." It is not merely that Lord Halsbury's passion for purity in politics is so cherished a possession, I will not say of the country, but at least of the music halls; but also that the fact gives new evidence of the vitality of this indomitable old man, who, on the threshold of his ninetieth year, is still the most pugnacious figure in politics. His memory links the present day with the passing of the great Reform Bill in 1832; but his mental and physical energy are unabated by time. There is a defiant air of immortality about the man which seems to keep the enemy at bay. Old age has left what Oliver Wendell Holmes calls his "visiting cards" on him in profusion, but he treats them with scorn and goes along twirling his cane like a gay young fellow who has all his days before him. He has never yielded to anybody, and he is not going at his time of life to yield to such a feeble thing as old age. He stands like a block of granite, four-square to all the winds that blow—a quaint figure with exiguous legs, a powerful body and a mighty head set square and challenging upon the square shoulders. The features are instinct with the spirit of combat. The broad turned-up nose, the grim mouth drooping at the corners, the projecting under lip, the square aggressive lower jaw give him an air, at once humorous and formidable, which is a delight to the caricaturist.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

And if his physique is made to last, his temperament is no less virile. It is the temperament of a man who, however much his ideas may belong to the past, always lives in the present. The Bishop of Carlisle once told me that when he sought to get the late Archdeacon Jones to talk about Gladstone, whose tutor he had been nearly sixty years before, he found him singularly uninterested. Finally he cut the subject short by asking how the Philharmonic concert had gone off the previous night, observing by way of explanation, "I like to talk of the present; it keeps me young." That is the secret of Lord Halsbury's vitality of mind. He refuses to be pensioned off by time, and the older he gets the keener becomes his passion for the fight. When, after eighteen years' tenure of the Lord Chancellorship—a tenure only exceeded by those of Eldon and Hardwicke—he was driven from the woolsack, he began the task of editing "The Laws of England," and took advantage of the Act he himself had passed which gave him the right to preside in the Appeal Court. At eighty-five he headed the rebellion of the Die-Hards, and very nearly succeeded in overthrowing the official leadership of Lord Lansdowne. And there is no obvious reason why, at ninety-five, he should not still be found barring the way of Sir Robert Finlay to the Woolsack.

A DIE-HARD.

His opinions are as obstinate as his temperament. It was said of his father, Stanley Lees Giffard who was the first editor of "The Standard" when that paper was founded in 1827 to oppose Catholic Emancipation, that "in the obduracy of his sympathies and antipathies in politics he was a man after Dr. Johnson's own heart." That might be said with equal truth of Lord Halsbury. He is one of the few indisputable Tories that are left to remind us of that incredible breed. He stands for everything that is in possession and is the enemy of everyone who is dispossessed. Sir Frederick Banbury himself is not a more uncompromising foe of democracy. He would not even let them have trams across the bridges in order to get to their work, lest such concessions should breed in them a perilous hunger for more luxuries and liberties. When he led the Die-Hards he talked of his "solemn duty to God and his country." And no one doubted the sincerity of his utterance, for he is not given to talking humbug. He does really believe that God and his country belong to his own class and that Parliament is a sacred institution only so long as it is in possession of that class and makes laws to preserve its privilege against the heathen without.

JACK GIFFARD.

His philosophy of Government is traceable to his grandfather, that famous Jack Giffard who was one of Pitt's instruments in destroying the liberties of Ireland. He was not the basest of those instruments. That bad eminence belongs to McNally the record of whose perfidy is one of the most shocking stories in the literature of any country. Jack only betrayed his country, not his friends. He was a creature of Dublin Castle and never pretended otherwise. He lives in the famous philippic Grattan made in repudiating a charge which Giffard had levelled against him. Here is a passage from that withering utterance:

"When I observe the quarter whence the objection comes I am not surprised at its being made. It proceeds from the hired traducer of his country, the excommunicated of his fellow citizens, the regal rebel, the unpunished ruffian, the bigoted agitator. In the city a firebrand, in the court a liar, in the streets a bully, in the field a coward. And so obnoxious is he to the very party he wishes to espouse that he is only supportable by doing those dirty acts the less vile refuse to do."

It is not an amiable picture and Lord Halsbury doubtless prefers the more friendly description by Sir Jonah Barrington in his "Personal Sketches and Recollections." It is not flattering but it looks singularly lifelike:

"He had a great deal of vulgar talent, a daring impetuosity and was wholly indifferent to opinion. From first to last he fought his way through the world, and finally worked himself up to be the most sturdy partisan I ever recollect in the train of Government. His detestation of the Pope and his adoration of King William he carried to an excess quite ridiculous; in fact on both subjects he seemed occasionally delirious. With all his faults or crimes, if they should be called so, he had several qualities which in social intercourse are highly valuable. He was as warm-hearted and friendly a person as I ever met with, and, on the other hand a bitterer enemy never existed."

Sir Joseph denied that he was a coward as Grattan said and it is difficult to imagine this type of bulldog to be wanting in personal courage; but there stands against him nevertheless the record of his brutal and cowardly assault on Poots, the editor of the rival Dublin paper, "Saunder's Daily News Letter," for which he was sentenced which Dublin Castle promptly cancelled by ordering his release on payment of a fine.

THE BULL-DOG BREED.

It is not necessary here to go over the familiar story of the astounding corruption that led to the Union. That is all told in Lecky, Fitzpatrick and elsewhere, and the part which Gifford played in the squalid business has been illuminated by the discovery of heaps of the letters of the spies addressed to "J. G.," which are still preserved at Dublin Castle. The story of "The Dog in Office," as tht people of Dublin, called him, in interesting here only as throwing light on the sources of Lord Halsbury's fierce antagonism to Home Rule, the pugnacity of his character and the strength of his prejudices. Sir Jonah Barrington's description of his grandfather fits him like a glove.

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There is about him a force of mind and downrightness of speech that are refreshing in a world of compromise and equivocation. He has the courage to say what he means and do what he wants on all occasions regardless of consequences or criticisms. It is this bull-dog quality which has brought him success. Neither at Oxford nor at the Bar was he specially distinguished, and his early career in Parliament was chiegy remarkable for the trouble his scornful disregard of consequences got his party into. But his grim aggressiveness ploughed through all obstruction, and leaves him to-day, when all his old colleagues of the Disraelian days are dead and forgotten, still one of the most formidable figures in politics.

AS A JUDGE.

Within the limited range of his sympathies, his mind works with a rough vigour and directness that are shattering to falsities or evasions. "When I hear a counsel say a thing is practically so and so, then I know it is not so and so," he said on one occasion, and the saying expresses the blunt veracity of his mind where facts and forms of speech are in question. Sometimes he clothes his roughness with a homely humour that is delightful, as when he told counsel, "You must give me somthing I can take hold of. You are like the captain of a ship who lays out a chart of the Atlantic and spreads his hand down in the middle of it, and says 'We are somewhere about here.'"

It is difficult to recall that a man with such a merciless tongue was as famous at the Bar for his appeals to the emotions of the jury as to their prejudices and that in the Tichborne case he won the sobriquet of "the weeping counsel." But on the bench there is no need for disguise and as a judge Lord Halsbury has been as distinguished by his loyalty to the law as in politics he has been distinguished

by his loyalty to party. His judgment in the Dover case, for example, was one of the most memorable triumphs for the temperance party in their claim as to the public control of the liquor trade. It is true that as a politician he promptly helped his Government to blot out the effect of that judgment by giving the brewers a freehold in their licenses; but the point here is that as a judge he has a legal conscience.

HIS PATRONAGE.

As a politician he has no use for such an encumbrance, and on one in great office ever carried the licence of partisanship farther. During the long period he was on the Woolsack he appointed nearly the whole judiciary, and the character of his appointments brought the Bench down to a level that it had not reached in living memory. Even his own party came to bse ashamed of the unblushing jobbery. "Truth" gibbetted him systematically as the Lord High Jobber and the public suffered incalculable loss and wrong by the notorious incompetence of such Judges as Sir William Grantham and Sir John Lawrence, to take only two examples of men who were raised to the Bench simply because of their political connections. Nor did he limit his operations to the High Court. He packed the magistracy of the country with his supporters so carefully that practically the whole administration of justice was in the hands of the Conservative Party.

Finally, his affection for his friends was so handsomely shown in the distribution of offices that it was said that when the end of his official career came there was nobody but his footman who was unprovided for. This was an exaggeration of course; but he was generous to those abou him. He would enjoy the story Mr. G. W. E. Russell tells of the Irish placemen of long ago who were discussing appointments. "I don't mind confessing" said one "that, cœteris paribus, I prefer my own relations." "My dear fellow," replied the other, "cœteris paribus be damned." I think I hear Lord Halsbury laughing in joyous agreement. For, as I have said, there is no humbug about the man. He would not job a friend into office and then lay his hand on his heart and ta of his sacred oath, as Lord Westbury did There is a jolly audacity about him that would scorn a sleek lie.

For himself he has found that union of law and politics a not unprofitable career. In the last 25 years or so he has received from his grateful country a trifle of £220,000 and with his pension of £5,000 a year still running and his health unfailing there is every reason why he should reach a round quarter of a million. As he goes along the streets, twirling his cane it is not difficult, indeed, to conceive that he may yet reappear on the Woolsack. It is not far short of ten years since Mr. Choate, the retiring American Ambassador, referring to him, said:

"Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away.

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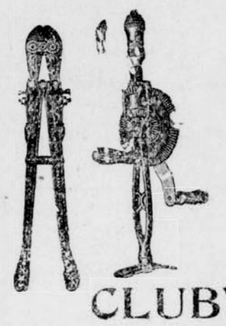

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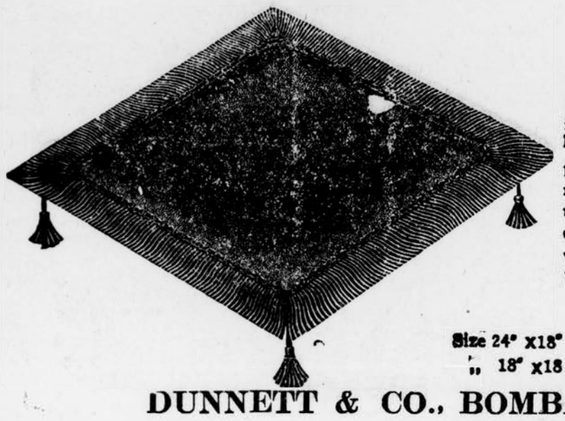

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THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY THE 23RD OF MARCH, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

300-13—Surajmal & Co Hathibai Cullianji v. Versey Poonja and anr Madhowji K & C. Part heard Motichand & D.

For taking De bene esse Examination of a witness.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kamram Lachminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's Further Report.

967-09—Raghavaya N & Co Mahomed Meheraly and ors v. Khatao Keshow Edgelow G W & Co.

Long Causes.

720-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Bhagubai widow v. Kashibai and ors Matubhai J & M J.S. 10-2-14. Unwalla P and P.

1114-13—Daphtary F and D Yeshwant Anna Kunte & ors v. Amarchand Madhavji Bhimji and Co.

48-13—Dhanjishaw and B R D Sethna v. Bai Suvati alias Jamnabai & anr Sunderdas and Co.

230-13—Khunderao L & M Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein Manecklal & T.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash & anr v. The Hon'ble The Advocate Genl. of Bombay and ors Dastur and Co Wadia G and Co Pestonji R K & Co Khambatta & Co.

877-13—Mans. H M & Co Aminabai and anr v. Ebrahim Haji Cassum and ors Mulla and M.

1049-13—Patell and Ez Ismail Salemahomed v. Fazal Ibrahim and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

997-13—Payne & Co. The Credit Bank of India Ltd v. Alexander J. Agabeg and anr In person.

1029-13—Tyabjee D and Co. The Advocate Gen. of Bombay v. Benkuverbai and ors. Madhavji K & C. For Postponement. Mirza M & M.

3-13—Daphtary F and D Dayabhai Panachand v. Raichand Ghella and anr Mehta and D.

446-13—Jamsetji R & D Sitaram Madangopal a firm v. Motiram Tuljaram and ors Amin & D. Madhowji K & C Hiralal and Co.

424-13—Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kaviram Lachminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

531-13—Purnanand and Co Moreshwer Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matubhai J & M.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

15-14—Tyabjee D and Co Narayen Bhasker v. Bapu Hareshwar Hondrao & ors Mirza M & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over. For taking De bene esse Examination of Witnesses.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazier Captain & V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-14—M. B. Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld v. Kumji Assur Virji and anr Payne and Co. Part heard.

104-14—Payne & Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azain v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. ors M B Chothia.

Short Cause.

129-14—Captain and V, Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, Part heard, 10-3-14.

Long Causes.

625-12—Crawford B & Co Edwin Reis & ors v. Messrs W L Patinge & Co a firm & anr In person Wadia G & Co Part heard 5-2-14.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria, M B Chothia, Pest R K and Co, as part heard, 26-2-14.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanjee v Noor Mahomed Vazier, Captain and Vaidya.

560-11—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Kallianji and Co a firm v Amratlal Virchand and anr, Shamrao M and H.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinshaw Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey and ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hirlal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co Bhaishunker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De'Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smetham B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors D J Mantri Khundarao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors v. Ranchordas Kailianji and ors Ardeshir H & D Co. Little & Co. Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji and Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai Widow and ors Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla & M Pandooji Rowji v. Giacomo Bettoni and anr Bicknell M R & Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr Daphtary F and D.

341-13—Shroff D and D Bai Gajrabai Widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

For Further Evidence.

360-11—Jehangir M & S Chimabai widow v. Dhulla Huppa & ors Mehta & D.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

931-10—Bicknell & M R Co Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Badadur v. Messrs Price & Reeves Little & Co.

362-13—Motichand & D. Sarabai widow v. Alli Mahomed Allarakhia Vacha & Co. Part heard 27-1-14.

571-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Purshotam Padamsey & anr v. Rhaidas Calliandas & anr March & N Part heard 9-3-14.

Short Cause.

166-14—D J Mantri Amrit Moreshwar Perdhi v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwar Sabnis & G.

Long Causes.

1028-12—Motichand & D Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v. Cunilal Chotalal and Co a a firm Surajmal & Co.

376-12—Raghavaya N & Co Nanubai v. Bhima-Widow and ors. Judah & S Motichand & D Mulji & Th. For postponement.

638-11—Surajmal & Co Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand and anr. Khande-rao L & M Jehangir G & B.

299-13—Jehangir M and S Cawasji Nusserwanji Doctor v. Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadirshaw & D Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhai Ardeshir Pochkhanawalla Jehangir & S.

239-13—Jehangir M & S Valee Mahomed Hassan v. Abbajee Aboo Panadee Judah & S.

1349-12—Madhowji K & C The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji Nanu H & Co.

65-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Sunderdas & Co Vachha & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Vachha & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd. v. Mulraj Khatao & ors. Payne & Co Edgelow G W & Co Bick. M R & Co Daphtary F & D.

910-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanavahu Widow v. Vallabhdas Lakhimidas & ors. Jamsetji R & D For postponement.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukrai and anr. Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

849-13—Surajmal & Co Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundanmul a firm Daphtary F & D.

1292-12—Bicknell M R & Co Ahmedally Shaik Kadarbhoy & ors. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy and anr. Payne & Co Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa and ors. Tyabjee D & Co Jehangir M & S Dubash and Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin D D.

1196-13—Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr. v. Moledina Nanji & anr. Raghavya N & Co.

250-12—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors. v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr. Patell and Ez.

235-07—Patell & Ez. Jaikissondas Rambillas and ors v. Motilal Keshawshaw and anr. Surajmal and Co.

693-13—Matubhai J & M Verji Jetha & Co a firm v. Govind Raghunath Thaker & ors. S A Tyabjee Sabnis and G.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Poorbai widow v. Davji Hirji alias Jetha & anr. Capt. & V.

46-13—Mulla & Mulla Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v. Javarimal Ramlal a firm & anr. Malvi H M & R.

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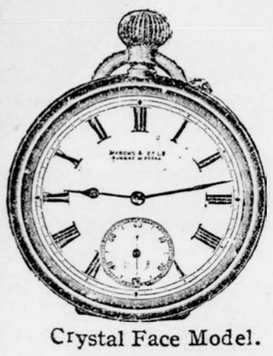
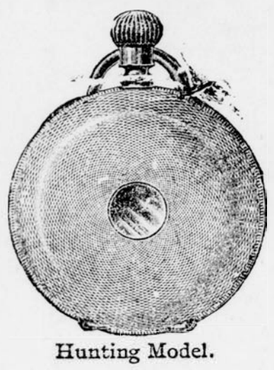
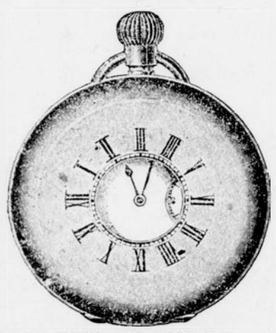


Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



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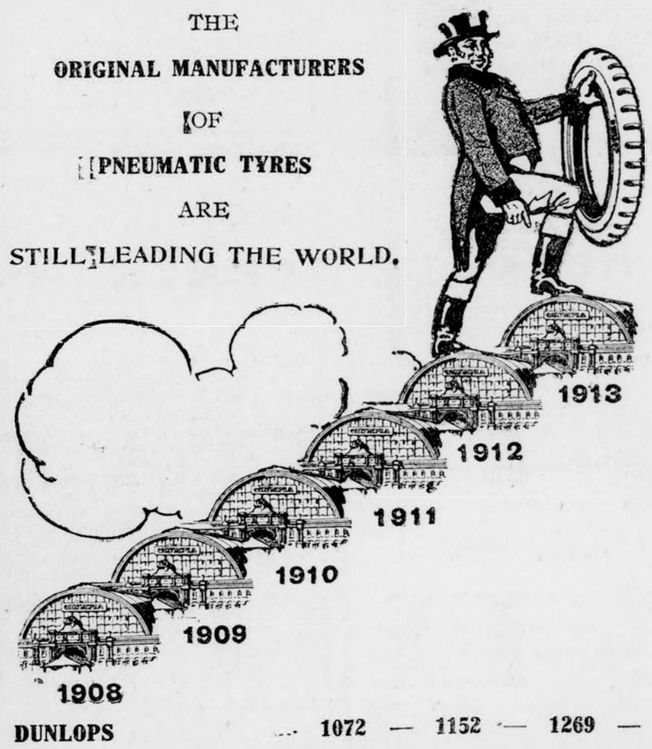

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